MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF FARMERS AND MECHANICS, AT QUINCY HALL, SOUTH MARKET STREET:::::WM. BUCKMINSTER, OF FRAMINGHAM EDITOR.

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AGRICULTURE.

SUBSOIL PLOUGHING.

The editor of the Monthly Visitor has been ploughing a piece of pine plain land eight inches deeper than it was ever ploughed before. He says his potatoes on this land have borne the drought better than any land in the vicinity and that the product this year is likely to be great.

We think our farmers who till soils of that quality fail in not ploughing deep enough. Sandy loams and gravelly loams need ploughing much deeper than the clayey loams. If any farmer is fearful of turning to the surface too much of the subsoil that has never seen the light, let him try a subsoil plough on a small lot. He may begin by knocking off the wooden mould-board from one of his old ploughs that has long been laid aside. The old share and beam and handles—or handle—will do to follow the principal plough and stir the earth three or four inches deeper than usual. In this way the objection to turning up cold earth to the surface is avoided.

On our farm in Framingham we have not tried the subsoiling plan to any great extent; but we have this year ventured to plough deeper for corn than the land has ever been ploughed before. In many places the plough went eight inches deep and turned up some of the "yellow dust," and the whole field of four acres was turned to the depth of seven and eight inches. The soil was green-sward, and the manure was spread upon the furrows and mixed in by the use of a broad tooth cultivator. When the corn was planted a handful of ashes and plaster, mixed together, was dropped directly on the spot where the corn was buried.

Through the dry weather of this summer this corn did not seem to suffer for the want of rain, and the stalks have grown quite as well as we have ever had them when the sward was turned to the depth of five or six inches only. If we obtain as much corn by this deeper ploughing as by more shallow tillage, we shall be satisfied, for the land will hold better in grass and grain and the profits must be greater.

At the next ploughing we shall not turn up the sward that now lies at the bottom, but let it remain there to keep the land more light. Thus the soil is made deeper with but little cost, as the plough need not go deep except when the land is broken up to be planted.

NOW SELECT YOUR SEED CORN.

It is time now to go into the field and select the ears that you intend to save for seed. The earliest and the best should be picked. If the business is let alone till husking time it will be difficult to determine which are earliest.

But a great majority of our farmers neglect this thing till the spring when they begin to think about planting. In such cases there is much risk run of a failure to vegetate. But if not there is the risk of taking seed ears that did not ripen so soon by two weeks as the very earliest ears did. Only think of being two weeks behind hand with a field of corn in ticklish September, when all are expecting a frost.

The best ears in the field are now secure from the cold. In some fields an earlier day would be better than the 20th of September. But it is not yet too late. The green ears can be distinguished from those that ought to be plucked off and saved.

It is a good practice to string up the seed ears by the husks that are left on them, and hang them up where there is a free circulation of air. It will not answer to pack them away in casks or boxes. They should be hung up.

Last year there was no frost here in September hard enough to injure corn. The consequence was that most of the ears were well filled, and there was but little soft corn. If a hard frost had come by the middle of September, as is often the case, a great many of the late ears would have been too soft for keeping. Two weeks of additional warm weather would often make a vast difference in the amount of sound corn.

But by a careful selection, year after year, of the earliest ears, two full weeks may be gained and we may generally be sure of a full harvest of this important grain.

CORN TOPS FOR CATTLE.

Those farmers who are in the practice of topping their corn will find their account in letting their milking cows have a good supply while they are green. Fall-feed is rather abundant just now, but if the snow holds off till November it will all be wanted by neat stock. By throwing out a good supply of the tops now, the fall feed will hold out better and as much hay may be saved in this way as by drying the stalks and putting them into the barn.

At this season cattle eat the butts clean, and no part is wasted, but when they are dry not one half is eaten. The juices are gone and cattle care but little for any thing but the leaves. By throwing them to cows as soon as they are cut the whole labor of drying and tying and picking and housing is saved.

Some farmers complain that when they throw out stalks to their cows in pasture they are unwilling to eat any thing else, and hang around the place where the tops are thrown waiting for more.

This trouble may always be avoided by having a set time for feeding. Let the stalks be strown around in a certain place in the pasture early in the morning, and let the cows see nothing more of them through the day. Then they will go off and feed on grass as usual, not expecting any thing else till another day.

It is easier to save the fall feed in a good condition till late in the fall than it is to save the tops in a good condition to increase the milk of the cows.

☞ The editor of the Farmer's Monthly Visitor, Gov. Hill of Concord, N. H. states that he has corn growing on his land which will weigh one ton to the square rod, or 160 tons to the acre, cut in its green state. It is the horse tooth, or Virginia kind of corn, such as is brought here in abundance for sale. Some of the stalks have grown fourteen feet. Whether this kind of corn is better than the northern kinds to be cut up green we are uncertain; but no doubt the quantity of stalk is greater.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[For the Ploughman.]

GROWING WHEAT IN MAINE.

Mr. Editor:—In your paper of the 18th August you make the following statement. "It is generally thought that a more clayey soil than ours in Massachusetts is best for wheat. Yet in Maine, where clay abounds, and the natural soil is strong, the farmers seem quite unwilling to produce wheat. Premiums have been offered by the legislature there, but without much effect."

This statement is calculated to mislead the public in regard to the production of wheat in Maine. The premiums offered by the legislature had, for the time, a most astonishing effect; the quantity produced was nearly doubled in two years, the time the premiums were continued. Premiums were offered for the production of corn and wheat by the legislature as a political party measure; to show the farmer how devoted *that* party was to the farming interest. The law was repealed by the opposite political party, as a party measure. The increased produce had been so great, in two years, and the amount of premium so large, that it was said, if continued a year or two longer, it would bankrupt the State. The premium was ten cents on a certain number of bushels, and five cents per bushel over the first named quantity. The increased production, to obtain this paltry bounty, was so great as to create serious fears, in some quarters, that the State would be ruined, and the law was repealed.

I will endeavor to obtain the facts in the case from the official records, and report them for the benefit of the readers of the Ploughman.

The growing wheat or buying flour is a matter of "taste" as much as "taste in building."

It is the fashion to pull down good substantial buildings, private and public, and to erect new and costly ones, merely to gratify an improved modern "taste." Various causes have combined to prevent wheat growing in Maine, which I propose to notice hereafter.

A GLENBURN FARMER.

☞ A traveller in Maine would suppose the farmers there might raise their own wheat, if not their Indian corn. The climate is surely not too cold for wheat, and much of the soil there is well adapted to all the English grains. Yet *the story is* that large quantities of flour are annually importe into this State.

Maine has not money so plenty yet as to afford it for an article that may be grown at home. The exports from the old towns are not abundant, as there is but little manufacturing in the State; Potatoes and hay are sent off in abundance when they are abundant, and flour ready made is taken in exchange. There are locations near the sea board where these articles may be exchanged to advantage, but they are few, and farmers in most cases would do better in Maine by growing their own breadstuffs than by growing these bulky articles to be exchanged for them.

Farmers above all others should aim to live principally on their own products. There is always much loss incurred in exchanges, and farmers have to bear these losses. When their hay is sent to market it is always weighed by others, and *tare* and *tret* are sure to be deducted by the purchaser before he pays his money. On the other hand, when the farmer goes to a market town for flour or corn he is not permitted to weigh or measure for himself.—He takes a bag of corn, weighing less than 100 pounds, for two bushels; and he gives full price for flour that is not always sweet.

We have known farmers in Kennebec county to sell corn and grain in the fall or winter at stores a dozen miles distant from them, and in the succeeding summer go to the same stores and buy the same articles again at a greatly advanced price.—All the tariffs in creation will never aid such calculators as these. Maine is much in want of manufacturing establishments where farmers might have the benefit of a market *near home*.

Strong prejudices have been excited against manufacturers because they have urged the government to impose high duties on certain imported articles—and the cry has oft been raised that this class were growing rich at the expense of the farmer.—But nothing can be more absurd—for every one here is free to become a manufacturer when he chooses; or to join any new company on equal terms and hold stock.

But all farmers who are able to reflect (who know better than to sell their grain in the fall and buy the same again in the spring) well know that what is wanted by them in this country is a ready market for their produce. If all were farmers there would be none who would want to buy our surplus products, and the greater the numbers of consumers the better will be the markets.

Merchants, traders, professional men, and capitalists who live on the interest of their money, may have cause to complain of a high tariff that may force them, for a time to pay more for articles manufactured here than for such as are imported.

But farmers who know the value of a home market, will never repine at the increase of manufacturers, or at the encouragement that may be afforded to them by the tariff laws. Thousands upon thousands worth of heavy articles are now sold by farmers in our manufacturing villages—of articles that could not be sent abroad, and that would not bear the cost of sending to a distance. Every law therefore which tends to multiply the classes which consume the farmer's produce operates in favor of the farmer. [Editor.

[For the Ploughman.]

BLOODY MILK.

Mr Editor,—I have a valuable young cow which sometimes gives bloody milk. Can you or any of your correspondents tell of a remedy? I have given her saltpetre but without a permanent cure. Truly yours, J. M. J.

Middlefield Ct.

☞ Saltpetre and garget root are the best things to be given to cows that have the garget, or that give bloody milk. Some farmers make it a practice to give garget root frequently to cows in milk. Cows soon become fond of it, and eat it as they do potatoes. We think it advisable for all dairy farmers to encourage the growth of the garget in some corner of the garden. [Editor.

☞ The following article on sub-soiling is taken from the Working Farmer.

"If the sub-soil can be brought in contact with the atmosphere, chemical changes take place which render it capable of sustaining plants, and the sub-soil plough, while it admits the atmosphere to percolate the sub soil, does so without necessarily mixing the sub with the surface soil, and that most sub-soils after frequent ploughings is rendered fully equal in quality to the superincumbent soil. Sometimes surface soils are found to be too thin to contain sufficient pabulum for plants, and therefore that they must be deepened; but that if this be done by turning up immediately a considerable portion of the sub-soil, the mass will not have the necessary qualities desired; and therefore it is preferable to prepare the sub-soil by admission of atmosphere before combining large quantities of it with the surface soil; that after one or two years thorough sub-soil ploughing, we may then combine the two without fear of injuring our crops, but on the contrary, we find them improved by such treatment.

Soils may not only be deepened, sweetened and otherwise improved by this practice, but in seasons of excessive rains or droughts, the crops are more likely to succeed than if the ground had not been sub soiled.

Excess of rains may pass down, while in the drought the roots may go down to a lower point to find moisture, and thus the whole plant is sustained. During the drought of 1818, we had a fair opportunity of observing this fact. While parts of our crops on soils not sub-soiled, were literally lost, the same crops on the sub-soiled parts flourished with exceeding vigor.

Less manure will produce equal results on sub-soiled land. The ammonia and carbonic acid gas of the atmosphere is received and retained for the use of plants in deeply disintegrated soils; whereas in shallow soils these gases, received at night, with the dews, are parted with again by the effects of a morning sun.

During heavy rains shallow soils can rob the water of the ammonia it has brought down from the atmosphere, only in proportion to the quantity of surfaces of particles of earth exposed, and the excess runs off to the rivers and streams with the excess of water passing over its surface. But in deepened and well disintegrated soils, all these gases can be absorbed, and if the rains be still in excess, they cannot carry off the fertilizing properties which were first received. Recollect also that no manure is available for the use of plants, unless either in the form of a *gas* or *in solution in water*; both of which states are more likely to transpire in sub-soiled land than in land which is slightly ploughed.

The roots of all plants are much longer than is generally supposed. Long after they become too minute at their ends to be visible to the naked eye they continue to elongate, and as they receive their food principally at their termini, or ends, the land should be in a condition to admit and supply the food. The average length of the roots of the corn-stalk is found to be from five to six feet; of the onion eighteen inches, and other plants in proportion.

Why do we disturb the surface of the ground between hills of corn or potatoes, and find that we benefit our crops thereby? Does such treatment increase the fertilizing materials we have previously put in the ground, or does it open the surface for the admission of air to the roots? If the latter, must not the same facts apply to the lower as well as to the upper roots?

Practically, we have settled these questions to our own satisfaction, as well as to that of our neighbors. Many who at first were unbelievers in the use of the sub soil plough, now admit its necessity, and none who have witnessed its operation pretends to continue their objections.

Our practice at present is to plough with our surface plough full seventeen inches deep, where the surface soil will admit of it, and then to follow in the furrow with a sub-soil plough, which cuts through without turning over to the depth of seventeen inches more below the bottom of the furrow, and this treatment has done more for our land than even the manures used upon it. We shall finish those particulars in a future article on deep ploughing, and we do not fear but that our *practical* readers who are not already converts to this system, will soon become so. How often do we hear of meadows running out, and on examining the roots of the grasses we find that they have reached the impermeable soil below, and then commenced their decay? Who ever heard of a meadow running out which had been previously fully sub-soiled?"

RYE.

Messrs. Editors:—We ought to raise five times the amount of rye which we do at present, in the State of Maine. A very large proportion of the soil of our State is well adapted to the culture of this kind of grain. Upon some light sandy and weak soils, we find that rye flourishes while most other crops grown among us, would prove very indifferent, or almost an entire failure. Almost any soil well calculated for the Indian corn crop, is friendly to the growth of rye, except perhaps intervale lands, where clay predominates. Some declaim much against going to New York to mill, as they will term it. But if we can profitably raise rye and exchange it for flower raised by our friends of New York, or of the South or West, all is well. And again, in times of scarcity rye is an excellent substitute for wheat,—some even prefer the flour of this kind of grain before the best wheaten flour. And we might name the excellent brown bread made of a mixture of rye and Indian, to be found upon the tables of the farmers of New England.

We have heard of instances where from fifty to sixty bushels of excellent winter rye have been raised upon an acre of land. Now this would be called a great yield, but by thorough cultivation and proper management, the growing of this kind of grain may be a source of immense income to our farmers. Lands that have been very highly manured, perhaps, should not be put to rye till having undergone a course of cropping for several years, or a year or two at least, as we might suspect that the grain would be liable to failure from rust.

We have heard of cases where farmers have raised crops of rye for fifteen or more years in succession. The practice, it seems, was to turn the stubble by the plough immediately after securing the crop. Now this course is no doubt objectionable. Better to change from tillage to grass often. And again, some farmers occasionally practice turning over a few acres of the pasture for the purpose of raising a crop of rye. This is all right, but we might remark that this cropping without applying manure or ploughing under some green dressing occasionally, in process of time will neither benefit the cow pasture nor the growing grain. The farmer will do well to cart muck and other materials to manufacture into manure for the benefit of his rye-fields.—Particular care should be taken that the manure be spread as evenly as possible over the whole surface, and to be ploughed in, or the ground thoroughly harrowed. Too much maturing, indeed may endanger the safety of the growing crop; but a proper portion of dressing will prove highly beneficial, not only to the growing grain, but to the succeeding crops.

Considerable has been said in favor of Spring rye, but we believe the Winter variety is preferable. We should sow the grain, if possible, as soon as the latter part of August. In some cases it may be practicable to clear the ground of other crops till the latter part of September, in such case we think it best to sow immediately rather than to defer till a later period. Some, indeed are in favor of sowing the grain just before the ground freezes, unless it can be sown rather earlier, but it is believed that to sow the grain any time in the month of September, is better than late sowing.

We have yet much to learn in reference to the business of rye growing. Let us hope that our agriculturists will give more attention to this important subject. J. E. R.

Rumford, Aug., 1849. [Maine Cultivator.

The Attendance at the State Fair.—The Syracuse Journal of the 15th says that the whole number of tickets sold at the business office of the Society during the last two days of the Fair were 60,000 single, and 5,000 family. Consequently, the number that entered must have been over 100,000! This is the largest sale of tickets the Society has made since its organization.

HEALTHFULNESS OF DIFFERENT ARTICLES OF DIET.

No subject is of more importance than that of providing healthful food for families. It has been made more apparent the present season than ever by the prevalence of a terrible epidemic in our large cities and many of our smaller river towns; but it is always a matter of first importance. The history of the human family shows conclusively, that as men live on wholesome food, in buildings of good ventilation, that the average length of life is increased, the power of epidemics diminished, and the sum of human health greatly augmented. Terrible as is the epidemic of this season, in its worst manifestations it does not compare with the plagues which we read in past days. Its history among us, shows that as the laws to which we have alluded are regarded, its power is diminished. All through our cities it has selected more than nineteen twentieths of its victims from those who could not or would not regard the laws of health, in their diet and daily habits. Nor have its ravages here, any where equalled them in the cities of the East, where these laws are not understood. The facts on this subject are worth collecting; for none more remarkable were ever offered to the world. It does not comport with the design of this journal to dwell on this subject—Our object is to offer a few remarks on the healthfulness of different articles of food in common use, collected from competent medical authorities.

Of Meats generally, we may remark that all such as are in any way injured, are in the same degree unwholesome. Fresh meat kept too long is not only odious to the taste and smell but absolute poison to the system. Of the same sort is rusty pork or fish. By this is meant such as has been salted but suffered afterwards to lie out of the brine exposed to the air. One may work it to have such meats continually on hand. If nothing is laid on the pork or fish in the barrel, to keep it immersed in the brine, the upper layers will of course swim on top; and if the weather is warm, they will soon contract a sour, disagreeable taste. Such meats are indigestible.

Smoked Meats, are easily digested and wholesome if properly cured. A large quantity of smoke is decidedly injurious. Hence, over smoked meats are to be avoided in hot weather, when the digestion of all persons is comparatively weak, and by all feeble persons. Much of the bacon and hams sold in market, are both over salted and over smoked, for the purpose of securing them against spoiling. Herrings are on this account horrible to persons of weak digestion.

Oils and Fats, are generally injurious, especially if heated. They are hard of digestion, consisting mostly of carbon, which undergoes little change in the stomach. Fat meats, with one exception, are unsuited to warm weather on this account. The exception is of salted pork; which is eaten by the majority of persons, especially such as are accustomed to it, with as little injury as almost any meat whatever. Butter, if sweet and good, is easily disposed of in the stomach; and moderately eaten is among the most harmless of fatty matters; but if soured, cheesy, or rancid, it is the most abhorrent of all substances.

Vegetables generally. A great outcry has been raised, during the past season, against vegetables and fruits indiscriminately; and we must think with little reason. We do not believe vegetable substances more unwholesome or more inviting to cholera than animal substances as a whole. There are some of both unsafe in such seasons. For instance, the flesh of *young animals* is less nutritive, and harder of digestion, than that of those full grown. Calves, lambs, pigs, and very young fowls are always unsafe to some persons, and unsuited for food when any bowel epidemic is abroad. Veal, fresh pig, and fish are peculiarly so. They ought always to be eaten moderately if at all.—On the other hand, cabbage, cauliflower, green peas too far advanced in age, or string beans of the same quality cannot be safely eaten in such seasons. Cabbage, in all its forms, is one of the harder digested vegetables. Peas, if tender, string beans of the same quality, and tender lettuce, may generally be eaten, in moderation, with entire safety. Cucumbers agree with some persons and are always eaten by them with impunity; but are a vegetable hard of digestion. But put into good vinegar a week or fortnight, they are highly relished by many and as harmless as any food whatever when eaten with dinner. Ripened potatoes are generally safe; but in many cases of bowel complaint, cannot be eaten.

It is essential with vegetables that they be *well cooked*. By this we mean *thoroughly* cooked. Half boiled beans, peas, or cabbage ought to produce cholera or something else, till the laws of nature are repealed. The Americans, it is said, cook vegetables badly. That many Americans do so, we know.

People too, eat too much of such things. It is oftener the quanity than the quality that does mischief, as we know in our own experience.

Fruits, if ripe, are among the most wholesome of all things, if eaten at proper times, properly prepared, and in proper quantities. We presume that the cautions of the past summer against them have been from the fact that these rules are so liable to be broken. It is said that currants have been very productive of cholera. But we would as soon eat a few currants with tea, as we would bread, or dried beef, or butter.

A child goes out in the evening, after having stuffed with all sorts of things, eats immoderately of currants, and gets the cholera. This would be pronounced as a clear case against the fruit, but would not convince us.

Notwithstanding all that has been said about vegetables the past season, we have known families which lived on rice, mutton, bread, and coffee to be attacked with the epidemic, while those which eat moderately and prudently of all the best vegetables escaped entirely.

Bread. This would demand an article by itself. All we can say of it is, that it may be as unwholesome as any substance eaten. Warm or sour, or mouldy bread is not fit to be eaten, in any case. We marvel that any body who has nostrils can swallow sour bread, yet multitudes cannot even detect it. There is scarcely a baker in Chicago, so far as our experience goes, who does not habitually present to his customers sour bread; and very likely every one of them would be indignant if told so. We beg of every body to shun sour bread as they would a mad dog. It is only fit for dogs and swine. The best bread in the world, we verily believe, is made of wheat unbolted, but with the rough bran taken out, a little Indian meal added, with a tea spoonful of molasses to each loaf. A late number of the Prairie Farmer contains the receipe.

Spices and Condiments, such as pepper, salt, vinegar, are often used to excess; but the best authorities think they may all be used with propriety. The two latter are essential; salt, particularly, in all cooking. But spices are often used in excess till the taste is corrupted and then the evil is perpetuated.

Sugar is one of the essentials. To children it is not only agreeable in all forms but it is suited to the wants of their system, and may properly be given them with great freedom.

[Prairie Farmer.

The Corn Crop. In our Northern latitude, say Wisconsin and Northern Illinois, and such parts of Iowa as reach as far northward, the corn crop is quite backward. At this date, August 18, the first ears are getting large enough to boil in Milwaukie county. Should the month of September be fine, it will be out of the way of frosts, provided they do not make their appearance too early in October. It is very likely that September may be a good month, inasmuch as all our hot weather thus far has been early in the season. That there will be more before the close of it, is quite likely. [Ib.

SINGULAR PRODUCTION.

The following communication was read at the meeting of the American Scientific Association at Cambridge.

The Polar Plant, or Silphium Laciniatum. August, 1842, and in January 1843, I made communications to the National Institute at Washington, which were published; setting forth the peculiarities of this plant. But I made known the polarity of the leaves of the plant, not as a discovery of my own [though it was then known to the scientific world.] but as a fact well known and notorious among hunters, trappers, officers of dragoons, and others who traversed the prairies. The fact being disputed by such respectable authority as that of Dr. Gray, it has become a matter of scientific interest, as well as justice to myself, that I should sustain my former testimony in the case.

But in the outset, it is proper first to notice a mistake in the description given in the above extract. It says that "the leaves are said to present their faces uniformly North and South." It should have said, that it is alleged that the radical leaf presents its faces uniformly to the East or West, the plane of the leaf being North and South, or coinciding with the meridian plane. This is uniformly true of the radical leaf of the Silphium Laciniatum, when there are no disturbing causes. I have had myself opportunities to notice on the prairies, in various portions of the West, for four years. In the vallies, or lower portions of the rolling prairies, where most sheltered from the winds, this polarity is most accurate, and the plants are seen arranged all parallel to each other.—This true of the radical leaf from one to two feet in height, before it grows up, as it does in the second year, to the flowering plant.

But my principal object in making this communication was to offer the following testimony on this topic. In answer to communications written before I had seen the work of Dr. Gray, in which I especially made inquiries as to how far West those officers had seen the plant, I received the following replies:

Surgeon S. G. I. De Camp, one of the most respectable and experienced officers in the medical department of the army, who accompanied General Kearney's expedition to New Mexico, writes me as follows, from Carlisle Barracks, Penn., March 20th, 1849:—"I have seen the Polar Plant growing luxuriantly from Fort Lawson, near Red River, to Fort Leavenworth on the Missouri. In the direction of Santa Fe I have not observed it more than two hundred miles from Fort Leavenworth, that being about the point where the prairie lands terminate and what are called "the plains," commence. In the direction of the South pass of the Rocky Mountains it is found as far West as the Pawnee villages, on the bottom of the Platte river, a little below Grand Island, say 300 miles from Fort Leavenworth. I have been well acquainted with the peculiarities of the Polar Plant for nearly thirty-two years; and am perfectly satisfied that while the plant is healthy and of a vigorous growth, the edges of the plant point northerly and southerly, with sufficient accuracy to be of great service to the bewildered traveller."

Brevet Major Henry S. Turner, then of the 1st Regiment of Dragoons, who accompanied General Kearney's Expedition to New Mexico and also to California, and has since resigned his commission, writes me as follows, under date of St. Louis, April 22d, 1849:—"I have no recollection of having seen the Polar Plant in New Mexico or California, indeed I may say positively, that it was nowhere upon our route, either going to, or returning from California, west of the rich prairies which border upon the frontier. With respect to its property of polarity, or pointing North and South, my attention was first drawn to it fourteen years ago by Major Nathan Boone, of the 1st Dragoons, perhaps the oldest, the ablest, and the most experienced pioneer of the West. In all my subsequent prairie expeditions, I have uniformly observed this property of the Polar Plant, when there was some assignable cause apparent to interfere with the natural direction of its growth, such as winds, the trampling of buffalo or cattle, &c."

I trust that the testimony of these accomplished officers will be regarded as conclusive as to the facts. At the west the polarity of this plant is so notorious that any such testimony would be pronounced idle and unnecessary—it being considered as a settled and household fact. * *

* * The cause of the polarity of the silphium laciniatum, is yet to be discovered. A careful analysis, by the use of the most delicate tests, gave no trace in it of the existence of the magnetic oxide of iron, or of any other compound of iron.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. ALVOD, Brev. Maj. U. S. A.
Fort Gratiot, Mich., July 28, 1849.

Transmitting grafts by Mail. Soon after reading in the Horticulturist the account of the *Onondaga* pear, I wrote to Gen. Leavenworth, of Syracuse, N. Y., and requested him to send me a few of the grafts. This he had the kindness to do; transmitting them by mail. As they were received in such fine condition, I here state the mode in which they were put up. The *cut ends* were dipped in melted sealing wax, then each graft was rolled up in a narrow strip of oiled silk; the projecting ends of the silk being folded over the ends of the enclosed grafts, and neatly tied with a soft thread. Being thus prepared, the several grafts were placed between two bats of cotton, and enclosed in a common envelope and sealed. The package was nearly a month in coming to hand; arriving here early in March, 1847; but, on opening it, I found the grafts to be in admirable condition, the buds and bark perfectly plump and fresh. They were inserted in tolerably large stocks, have grown rapidly, spreading into fine heads, and I confidently expect next season to *"eat of the fruit thereof."*

Gen. Leavenworth, a short time after sending me those grafts, forwarded me several cuttings of the Richard's pear. They were not, however, hermetically sealed, nor put up in oiled silk. They were no longer on the way than the others; but when received they were shrivelled, in fact dead, or nearly so, and although inserted immediately, they all failed

Yours, &c., JAS. A. MAXWELL.
Monte Juan, Miss., June 1.

[Horticulturist.

AFRICA.

What a wonderful continent it is, this rounded smooth-shored Africa; known from the earliest dawn of time, yet sterile and fruitless as the sea; swarming with life, yet dazzling the eyes of Moon men with its vast track of glittering sand. North America first seen but the other day, has been probed from end to end; its gallant and restive Philips, Tecumsehs and Montezumas have been bridled and broken by the white men; but Africa has sent no Cortez, or even a De Soto or La Salle, "wringing favors from fate," as Santa Anna has it. Some solitary Mungo Park, or faithful Lander, or persevering Burckhardt alone has tried to read the secret of the mother of civilization, the gray-haired African.

If we seek a land of romance and mystery, what quarter of the globe compares with that which holds the pyramids; the giant Theban temples, one roof of which clusters a modern village; the solemn, hewn mountain cliff of a Sphinx; the ruins of Carthage; the Nile with its hidden sources; the Niger with its unknown outlet; the heaven-bearing Atlas; the dimly seen Mountains of the Moon!

There Joseph, the slave, rose romantically to be the ruler of millions; there, Moses, floating in his cradle, is saved, in the purest spirit of romance, by a king's daughter, and like the hero of some earlier chivalry, Arthur and Merlin in one, breaks the bonds of his people and founds a new and mighty nation; there was the home of Dido, of Hannibal, the scenes of Scipio's triumphs, Jugurtha's crimes; there live Tertullian, Athanasius, and Augustine; the romance of the Moors dwelt there; the last breath of the sainted Louis of France, was drawn there; and but a year has elapsed since the last shout of the latest hero of romance, Abd-el-Kadir, came faintly across the Atlantic.

Africa is the home of the leviathan, the behemoth, the unicorn, the giraffe, the slight antelope scarce bigger than a cat, the earth-shaking elephant, the unaccountable lion, the all-conquering buffalo. There is the home, too, of the mysterious negro-races yet lying dormant in the germ; destined, perhaps, to rule this earth when our proud Anglo Saxon blood is corrupt as that of the decendants of Homer and Pericles.

The Past, Present and Future of Africa are alike wrapped in mystery. Who can tell us of the childhood of dark-browed Egypt, square shouldered and energetic? Carthage, the England of the old world's rule, has not even a romancing Livy, still less an unwearied Niebuhr, to explain her rise, and untangle the mysteries of her constitution. Of all the vast interior, the Abyssintas and Sondors, what do we know more than the Punic merchants, who, like us dealt there, taking slaves, ivory and gold?

And what can we hope hereafter to see in those immense, unknown lands? God has enabled the European to drive the North American, step by step, towards extinction, and has given our great continent for the full developments and trials of whatever power the Caucasian race possesses; but Africa he has preserved—for what? For future contest? For an imported, foreign civilization, to be entered through Liberias and Cape Colonies? France and Britain are watching each other now along those burning sands, as they once watched by the icy rocks of Canada and Acadia, is it to end in the same subjection of the aboriginal owners to one or both of these land pirates? Or does the dark race in all its varieties possess a capacity for understanding and living out the deep meaning of the world's ruler, Christianity, as the offspring of Odin never did, and never can understand and act it?

If the old Egyptian Sesostris had paused amid his conquering and rock-hewing to contemplate the illiterate wanderers of Greece, to whom a Cadmus was just striving to make know the letters of Phœnia, would not Plato and Aristotle have seemed as impossible to him, as the existence in Africa of a higher Christianity than has yet been seen, seems to us? Would not the present position of the Teutonic race have appeared equally incredible to the founder of the Parthenon, the loungers, in the garden of the academy? [North American Review.

Great Drought in Nova Scotia. Three vessels have arrived at our port the present week from Nova Scotia partially laden with live stock.—It is stated by the masters that there has been a great drought the past season in that vicinity, and that the crops have been so cut off that the usual stock of horses and cattle cannot be supported there the coming winter. Oxen can be bought there for twenty dollars per yoke, which three months ago were worth fifty; and horses which would have sold then for fifty or sixty dollars, are now selling for from twelve to twenty. In Windsor one man offered to a neighbor, who had hay, four cows, on condition that he would return one of them next Spring. Vessels containing stock from Nova Scotia are arriving at most of the ports along the coast. [Portsmouth Journal.

MECHANIC ARTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES OF NEW ENGLAND.

From a recent tour through the New England States, says a correspondent of the New York Herald, we found out the secret of Yankee prosperity. It is universal, incessant, persevering, calculating, well-directed labor. Work has done it all. With a natural capital of rocks, and harbors, and forests, and waterfalls, industry has lined the valleys with factories, the hills with cottages and schools, the plains and peninsulas with cities and villages, has penetrated the country in every direction with railroads, and has whitened all the seas with the sails of Yankee ships freighted with Yankee notions.

With a view of exhibiting a feature of the industry of Massachusetts, the pride of all the Yankee states, we submit some statistics of her cotton manufacturers. And, first as to a most important particular—the amount of cotton consumed annually within the limits of the State.

The following is an account of the annual consumption of cotton:

By the forty mills at Lowell,	65,000 bales.
From the reports and estimates of other factories in the state at Newburyport, Salem, Fall River, Nantucket, Pawtucket, Fitchburg, Taunton, Lancaster and a hundred other localities,	68,000 bales.
Total,	123,000 bales.

as the consumption of the raw material of cotton annually, in Massachusetts. The Lowell mills are of the largest extent—those of the Merrimack Company employing 1600 females, 645 males, using up 79,000 pounds of raw cotton weekly, and turning out dyed and printed, 300,000 yards of cotton goods. The working up of these 128 000 bales, directly employs in the mills an aggregate force of 30,000 operatives, and gives incidental employment, in machinery, oil, wood, glue, starch, dye stuffs, soap, provisions, transportation, &c. &c., to perhaps, 30,000 more, in other branches of industry—so that, independently of the force employed in the cotton manufacture, give employment to at least 60,000 people.

Assuming that the cotton delivered at the mills costs on an average ten cents a pound, we have an expenditure for the raw material, of 5,000,000. Allowing the manufactured article of a pound of cotton to bring twenty cents, as delivered from the mills, we have doubled the value of raw material, by labor, or advanced its value to $11,200,000.

The cotton goods manufactured in the Massachusetts mills are, sheetings, shirtings, calicoes, checks, drillings, ginghams, counterpanes, cotton flannel, candlewick, thread, cotton carpeting, &c.

The gingham manufactory of Lancaster employs a capital of 1,000,000, 20,000 spindles, and 550 looms, turning out 850,000 yards per annum.

The cotton duck factory at Rockport consumes 2000 bales of raw cotton, and turns out 1,253,000 yards of duck per annum.

The Suffolk company at Lowell, turns out 5,720,000 yards of drillings per annum.

In Conecticut there are 137 cotton mills, consuming yearly 13,319,170 pounds of cotton, and manufacturing 33,431,986 yards of cloth, 1,872,863 pounds of yarn, 70,000 dozen spools of thread, 608,547 pounds batting, 30,000 dozen sheets pelisse wadding, 47,817 yards cotton flannel. The amount of capital invested is $3,312,450. There are 2312 male and 3,050 females employed in this business.

In Vermont the capital employed in cotton business does not probably exceed $150,000. Her manufactures are confined chiefly to woolen and mixed woolen goods, a large portion of the raw material being furnished by the farmers of the State.

Rhode Island is a heavy manufacturing State. She has within her limited territory 163 cotton mills, consuming annually equal to 56,000 bales of cotton, and manufacturing equal to 70,000,000 yards of cloth.

New Hampshire has of late years entered largely into the cotton business. She has $12,000,000 of capital invested in the business, and consumes probably not far from 60,000 bales of cotton per annum.

In Maine, there are about a dozen factories, having an aggregate capital of about $2,500,000. The annual consumption of cotton is about 1700 bales.

The aggregate consumption of cotton in New England, is estimated at about 237,800 bales annually. This is about one-ninth of the entire cotton crop of the South. We have reason to believe that the business is yet in its infancy. The time may yet come when nearly the entire cotton crop will be required by the manufacturers of the United States.

The New York Express contains some account of the railroad from St. Petersburg to Moscow. The Emperor of Russia has been pursuing this object for a long time. The account states that:

The Railroad from St. Petersburg to Moscow, a distance of 420 miles, has been a favorite measure of his for ten years, and during six of the time, the work was prosecuted under the direction of Col. George W. Whistler of this country, as chief engineer. It is very nearly straight, is 400 feet wide for the entire length, is laid with a double track, of a five feet guage, the rails being 67 pounds to the lineal yard, is elevated *from six to ten feet* above the common level of the country, and in no place has a grade exceeding 20 feet to the mile. The bridges have no spans exceeding two hundred feet, and are of wood, built after the plan of "Howe's Improved Patent," so well known on the New England roads, with a truss twenty-four feet in depth.

An American house—Messrs. Harrison, Winans & Eastwick, of Baltimore—has the contract for the equipment of this road.—They have already supplied it with one hundred and sixty-two locomotive engines, averaging twenty-five tons weight, seventy-two passenger cars, two thousand and five hundred and eighty freight cars, imperial saloon carriages, capable of carrying the Imperial Court of Russia. All this work has been done in Russia, and at an expense to the Government of nearly five millions of dollars, forty millions being the contemplated expense of the whole work.

The Railroad Journal furnishes the following particulars of these equipments:

The engines are of two classes, sixty-two are eight wheel engines for passenger travel, and one hundred eight wheel engines for freight. The passenger engines are of one uniform pattern throughout, so that any part of a machine will fit the same position on any other.

The passenger cars have the same uniformity. They are fifty-six feet in length by nine and a half in width, and divided into three classes. The first class carrying thirty-three passengers, the second class fifty-four, and third class eighty passengers each.

The depots at each terminus, and the station houses and engine houses along the line are on a plain uniform throughout, and on a scale equally imposing. Fuel and water stations are placed at suitable points. Engine houses are provided at the distance of fifty miles apart, built of the most substantial masonry, of circular form, one hundred and eighty feet in diameter, surrounded with a dome, containing stalls for twenty-two engines each. Engines are to run from one engine house to another only under one heat, and are run back and forth from station to station, so that they are kept constantly in charge of the same persons. Repair shops are attached to every engine house, furnished with every tool or implement that the wants of the road can require.

Engine drivers have to go through the appropriate training before they are allowed to take charge of an engine, and every arrangement provided that skill, experience or ingenuity can demand.

The equipments have been built in Russia, in shops prepared by the contractors, and supplied by them with Russian labor. The whole contract with Messrs. Harrison, Winans & Eastwick, has amounted to between four and five millions of dollars. They engage to instruct a suitable number of Russian mechanics to take charge of engines when completed.

Col. Whistler prosecuted this noble work nearly to its completion. His whole mind and strength were given to the work, and he died just when he was about to realize the consummation of his labors, and to fulfill the promise made to the Emperor, that in ten hours he would take him from his palace on the Neva and place him in his Tartar palace within the walls of the Kramlin. This road was to have been completed during the present year; and that the work may not be long retarded in consequence of the death of Col. Whistler, the Emperor, through his Minister, M. Bodisco, has tendered the office of Superintendant to Major T. S. Brown, the able and efficient Chief Engineer of the New York and Erie Railroad, and this appointment, we understand, has been conditionally accepted.

Railroads in Georgia. The Savannah Republican gives an interesting account of the railroads already constructed within that State.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 22, 1849.

William Buckminster, Editor.

CATTLE SHOW, &c., AT WORCESTER.

On Thursday, the 20th instant, the Agricultural society of the county he'd its annual meeting.

The day was a fine one for the occasion, and the sturdy farmers of this large and central county assembled in great numbers, bringing handsome specimens of their farm stock and of their skill in training them.

Visiters from other counties were present to witness the interesting exhibition and the gathering at the centre of the county—at the City of Worcester—was immense.

Ex-Governor Lincoln was on the ground at an early hour to give directions in regard to the arrangements for the day. Ex-Governor Davis was also on the ground, taking an interest in the show. The Hon. Mr. Salisbury took part in the proceedings, and Sheriff Lincoln acted as Chief Marshal of the day. The Hon. Dr. Gardner, from Bristol county, and E. K. Whitaker and E. Perry Esqrs from Norfolk County were present through the day.—Also a number of gentlemen from Middlesex county.

Worcester county excels particularly in its shows of cattle. Very fine working oxen were seen from various towns. They were not large framed, but were generally of fine compact forms, built for service, and for easy fattening when their work is done. The ploughing was the first business, and all who witnessed the performance unite in saying the thing was never better done in Worcester. Seven inches was the depth required by the Committee, and the furrows were completely turned of this depth with one yoke of oxen only to a plough, no double teams appearing in the field.

In the pens, and in the yoke near the pens were seen various kinds of neat stock. One yoke of fat oxen belonging to Mr Mathews attracted particular attention. There appeared to be no mixture of modern imported blood in them. All farmers would say they are real native Americans, though their ancestors were no doubt imported from England. These oxen are distinguished for their compact forms—broad and straight backs—small bones—very short and straight legs. Yet the cattle are said to travel as fast as the driver would wish. The owner said he had done much hard work with them and had never given them fifteen bushels of grain.

There were a number of bulls in the pens of a large size. All these large animals have some of the large Durham blood. One had a mixture of the deep red Devonshire, and another of the Ayrshire.

The Alderney breed of cattle was represented here in the shape of a very pretty pair of twin steers. These are nearly of the color of the mouse—The owner calls them Scotch cattle. We have seen but a few specimens of this breed in the country. In England the cows are noted for giving rich milk. These twins are quite well formed and make a handsome pair of cattle.

One pair of young cattle, in the yoke, was marked on the label "Ayrshire cattle." They have the marks of the Yorkshire cattle, but none of the Ayrshire. Their color is a pure pale red, and their projecting hind quarters that form the Round of beef show plainly their origin.

Of the Devonshire breed we did not see many specimens. One male from the lot imported recently by the Massachusetts Society and kept on Mr Phinney's farm in Lexington was seen in the pens. This is a handsome animal. The only fault we find is a want of that compactness, for which this breed is remarkable. In another pen near this we saw a couple of half blood Devonshires which exhibited strong proofs of their relationship to this breed. The heifer was but a year old last May and was expected to bring a calf next November. The owner stated that the mother of this heifer, a full blood Devonshire, is an excellent cow for milk, giving a good quantity, and that of the richest kind.

A good dinner was provided at the Central Hotel. Gov. Lincoln, the President of the society, presided with his usual promptness and ability. He spoke of the disappointment felt in not having for guests some distinguished men from Washington, and in not having the customary address. The gentleman selected for that duty being prevented by sickness at an hour too late for the selection of a substitute. Gov. L. had been urged to fill the vacancy himself—but on reflection he thought the time too short—he might expose himself to criticisms from the press—and he owned he had in his eye one who had a faculty of exposing any incongruities that might appear in treatises on Agriculture.

The dinner passed off in the most quiet manner, as none were disposed to interrupt such important business. But when it was over the company were entertained by the recital of numerous good toasts that were received with very general satisfaction.

In the afternoon, the cane that were exhibited to draw loads and to run them back were brought on the ground. Two carts were loaded with rocks, two tons weight in each, the teamsters taking turns and contending for the prize. The tour of duty assigned was to drag one of the loads up a hill twenty rods in length, and rising between five and six degrees. Then on returning the oxen were required to run these loads backwards, or to back them up hill.

Many yoke of these well-trained oxen found no difficulty in backing up this hill one of these carts thus loaded. In less than half a minute they would throw one of these carts back, up hill, a distance of three rods, without a stroke from the driver.—Here is a definite statement. Has the thing been done in any other county?

Pens of handsome hogs were shown—some fat, and some kept for breeders. There were but few sheep, and we saw no horses. We think there are not many of these animals bred in this county.

The prices demanded for the working oxen ranged from 125 to 175 dollars. The fat oxen can not be bought for 300 dollars.

After seeing these oxen manage the carts forward and back, we peeped into the Horticultural Hall and were pleased with the sight. The Society had a fine collection of fruits of the various kinds. The peaches are the best we have seen this season. Apples are not expected to appear well this year. The flower department was exhibited to much advantage.

Much credit is due to the officers of this Society in enforcing strictly the observance of the rules and regulations prescribed. Much attention and courtesy was shown to visiters from other Societies, but the younkers "who came to play" were closely watched and not permitted to interrupt the ceremonies.

On the whole the day passed off with much good feeling, and with the agreeable reflection that its pleasures were of a nature not to be succeeded by remorse, but tending to elevate and improve the best faculties of our nature.

☞ The Democratic Convention at Springfield have nominated Mr. Geo. S. Boutwell, of Groton, for Governor, and Mr. H. W. Cushman, of Bernardston, for Lieut. Governor. The vote for Mr. Boutwell was 295. Mr. Merrick of Worcester had 107, and there were some scattering votes.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

Yesterday was the last day for the show of Fruits and Flowers. The quantity exhibited was not so large as in previous years, but many of the specimens were of the best quality.

Peaches, grapes, pears, squashes, corn, onions, cabbages, roses and potatoes were all very agreeable to the sight, and no one could be permitted to judge of them by any other of the senses, unless perhaps occasionally a gentle touch of the vegetables, or a distant smell of the flowers.

We noticed 35 varieties of good looking Seedling Peaches by Mr. Gould; and 30 more by Mr. Pettee—also some fine "Crawford's Early," and "Lemon Rareripes," by Mr. Merriam and Mr. Holden.

There were 30 varieties of Seedling Potatoes by Mr. Cole, fine Bartlett Pears by Mr. Phipps—also Seedless Barberry by Mr. Hyde—ripe figs and yellow tomatos.

The large squashes filled our eyes best—one weighing 82 pounds—there were two from one vine. Mr. Moore exhibited sweet corn, well dried, planted on June 10th.

The "Grass Bouquets" were very fine to look upon and added much to the show. A little Bouquet was exhibited which presented every appearance of wax flowers to the cursory beholder; it was cut from turnips, beets and other vegetables, with much skill.

Cattle Shows. The Norfolk Co., will be at Dedham on Wednesday September 26th.

The Essex Co., will be at Salem on September 27th.

The Middlesex Co., at Concord on October 3d.

The Plymouth Co., at Bridgewater on October 3d.

The Berkshire Co., at Pittsfield on October 3d and 4th.

The Bristol Co., at Taunton on October 11th.

☞ The *Agricultural Show in Sturbridge* takes place on Tuesday, the second day of October next. The editor of the Ploughman is to give the address.

☞ Prices in the markets have varied but little. Peaches now come in, plenty and fine, from towns in this vicinity. Framingham and Lincoln, seem to take the lead this year, in this article. At the Worcester Horticultural Show, on Thursday, there were fine lots of peaches—superior to any that come from the South. In apples, there is nearly a total failure this year in New England.

☞ We hear from various quarters, that the rot in potatoes prevails extensively. Yet we would not raise an alarm among purchasers, for there will be an abundance of sound ones for the table. Cattle and hogs may have to put up with carrots, turnips, and corn. Potatoes yield much more this year than last.

☞ The weather here is still very fair, and we have a fine time to burn brush and subdue low grounds. A dry autumn is a blessing to farmers, though the dust may annoy a little when they travel on the highroads. No frost has yet appeared to injure cornfields or gardens.

☞ Three deaths in this city by cholera were reported on Wednesday. Only one was reported on Thursday.

The French Minister. The New York Express, gives the following explanation of the difficulty with the French Minister:—

The dismissal of M. Pouissin has been announced to you by telegraph, but of the causes of it, we are not clearly informed even here.

M. Poussin, it is said, claimed of Mr. Clayton and the Americans indemnity for French property destroyed by the bombardment of Vera Cruz. Mr. Clayton took the matter into consideration, and a correspondence ensued some weeks ago—but M. Poussin pressed the claim so indecorously, not to say impertinently, that the matter being referred to Gen. Taylor, the General instantly demanded his recall by the French government.

The French government took the matter up, and M. de Tocqueville writes by the last steamer, that he sees errors on both sides, and declines recalling M. Poussin. Thereupon, M. Poussin is dismissed by the President; rumor, however, adds, but not until he wrote another letter. M. Poussin received his *conge* last week, and must have been aware of it some days ago.

The correspondence is said to be very tart and sharp, and it is feared it may lead to serious difficulties between the two governments.

From a statement in the New York Courier and Enquirer, it appears that M. Poussin has, on several occasions, used language of insufferable insolence towards our Government. In an affair growing out of the sale of some tobacco belonging to a Frenchman to Mexico, M. Poussin charged Col. Childs, whose conduct had been fully approved by Gen. Scott and the state department, with perjury. The letter containing this insolent charge was subsequently withdrawn.

In another case, growing out of a question of salvage in relation to the French bark Eugenia, M. Poussin wrote to Mr. Secretary Clayton, that he was very sorry to *find the American Government so utterly insensible to the dignity, and so ignorant of the interests, of its Marine service, as it had shown itself to be in this transaction.* To this insulting note no reply was made; but the correspondence was submitted to the inspection of the French government. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs sent back word, that the French Executive *saw no occasion for its action*, and *that there had evidently been unnecessary recrimination and marked faults on* BOTH *sides*,—thus seeking to divide the responsibility, and directly *inculpating our Government!* As soon as this reply was received, the President ordered no further correspondence to be held with M. Poussin, and his passports to be placed at his disposal.

Recall of the French Minister. New York, Sept. 19. It is stated that M. Poussin's recall has been decided upon by the French Government, and D. Montholon, son of Gen. Montholon, has been appointed his successor.

The Difficulty with the French Minister. Washington, Sept 20th. The Republic of this morning contains a full and official explanation of the difficulty with the French Minister, Pouissin. The facts are precisely the same as those furnished the Philadelphia North American by Independent. The Republican sees no reason to fear a rupture with France.—The following is the letter from the French Minister, upon receiving which the President resolved to submit the entire correspondence to the French Government, and suspend all communication with Pouissin.

LEGATION OF FRANCE }
Washington, May 30, 1849. }

Sir—I received on the 28th of May the note which you did me the honor to address me on the same day, in answer to mine calling upon the government of the United States to disavow the conduct of Commander Carpenter, of the American steamship Iris, toward the French bark Eugenia, of Havre, which had run upon a bank or reef near the Anchorage of Anton de Lizardo. The explanations given by Commander Carpenter are not of a nature, Mr. Secretary of State, such as to dispel the discontent which his proceedings caused. By government he considered, as he says, and still considers, that the case was one of salvage. That the rights acquired by him as salver of the vessel saved, empowered him to keep possession of her until his extravagant pretensions were fully satisfied; but his opinions have little interest in our eyes when we have occasion to condemn his conduct.

I called on the Cabinet at Washington, Mr. Secretary of State, in the name of the French Government to address severe reproof to the officer of the American navy, in order that the error which he has committed in a point involving the dignity of your national marine, might not be repeated hereafter.

From your answer, Mr. Secretary of State, I am unfortunately induced to believe that your government subscribed to the strange doctrines professed by Commander Carpenter, and I have only to protest in the name of my government against these doctrines.

I have the honor to be, with distinguished consideration, Your ob't serv't,

GUILLAUME TELL POUSSIN.

To Hon. John M. Clayton.

☞ M. Poussin, the French Minister, returned to Washington from New York on Tuesday. One account says:—

The answer of the French government will be known by the next packet.

Before leaving, M Poussin will publish the correspondence, which chiefly relates to Mr. Rives, our Minister to France. The charge against Mr. Rives has been officially explained, and he will be received.

M. Poussin, it is said, intimated in his notes that our government was as fraudulent as its agents.

Norfolk County Railroad. We understand that Mr. Crocker has not declined the Presidency of this Company, as has been stated, but fearing that the stockholders might expect too much from him, he deferred giving his answer until he had an opportunity of conferring with them.

Henry Box Brown. This narrative is written by Mr. Charles Stearns from statements made by Mr. Brown. We wish the compiler had not worked the matter up quite so much, and had given it in a style of greater verisimilitude, more simplicity and better taste, and mixed it less up with irrelevant matter. "A round, unvarnished tale" of this refugee from slavery, would be one of the strongest weapons for anti-slavery ever employed. The engraved likeness is not a good nor a true one. The print of the *box*, on the outside cover, with its label, has affected us more than any representation ever made to us, and we say,—God speed the day when the aspirations for liberty that encountered the terrible hazard to life of such a way of escape, may be universally fulfilled in the redemption of every bondman and bondwoman in the land. [Chr. Register.

The Perkins Institution for the Blind. The Seventeenth Annual Report of the Trustees of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind, to the Corporation,' with An "Appendix," we have allowed to remain too long without an acknowledgement of its value, and of deep interest in its perusal. The main topic of discussion is the expediency of a work department. Dr. Howe favors an establishment merely for providing the blind with work, and not furnishing board in common. Against the latter plan, he presents very strong and conclusive reasons. In this, as in preceding reports, there are remarks on the laws of the physical human constitution, which he will be the wiser and happier who observes.

The Office and Sales Rooms of the Institution are 20 and 22 Bromfield St., where friends may find Articles manufactured by the Blind, at wholesale and retail.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

The Cambria arrived at Halifax on Wednesday evening bringing news to the date of Sept 8th. The daily papers of yesterday, published the news by telegraph from St. Johns, from which we take the following:—

The cholera was greatly increasing in England. Deaths in London for the week ending 8th, were 2796, of which 1663 were by cholera. The deaths from cholera at Liverpool were said to be greater in proportion than in any part of England. In Dublin the disease is on the increase. At Berlin the deaths are more than 40 a day.

The markets are dull, and not much change. The weather for harvesting has been fine in all parts of Great Britain. The Liverpool Journal of the 8th, says the harvest has been nearly all safely housed and is pronounced abundant, the potato is so far exempt from rot.

Trade is active, and employment in the manufacturing districts awaits all who desire it.

The Queen and royal family were in Scotland, but would return to London on the 13th.

France. The Moniteur publishes a decree reinstating 10 Lieutenant Generals and 14 Major Generals, who, after the revolution of Febuary, were placed on the retired list of the army by the provisional government, and contrary to law.

The French Government continues to refuse passports to the German refugees who are on their way to America, and forced to traverse France. The President has made several trips to the departments, and made speeches at public dinners. He was well received everywhere.—Gen. Oudinot was expected in Paris on the 20th.

Lucien Murat's appointment to Madrid is considered as a conciliation of the two parties in the Cabinet. The annual sittings of the Councils General commenced on the 31st ult., in every department of France, with the exception of the department of the Seine, where the meeting is postponed till October. Almost all the candidates were chosen as Presidents of the Councils belonging to the Conservative party.

Austria and Hungary Comorn and Peterwardin still hold out. The first is commanded by Klapka—the second by Kiss. The Russian General, Berg, had a long interview with the latter, on the 23d. The result of which was that a Hungarian Major was sent to Gen. Haynau to arrange terms. The capitulation of the impregnable position of Comorn induces Klapka to demand good conditions.

A letter from Vienna, of the 31st ult., states that several of the Maygar chiefs had been executed. Among them are the Ex-Minister of Justice, Pobobich and Gen. Damismich, who had been hanged, and Gen. Auffermann, who had been shot. Gen. Jowich gave up the fortress of Essegg. The Magyars had been taken to Vienna in chains.

The mother and children of Kossuth, and the wives of several Magyar Generals, had arrived as prisoners at Presburg. There was some talk of Gen. Gyulai being appointed civil and military Governor.

The greater part of the Prussian army had received orders to march towards Gallicia. The army of Gen. Rudiger was to remain at Miskolez and Grosswardein. Buda and Pesth are to have a garrison of 30,000 men.

The Hungarian corps of Perczel entered Orsowa, but the Turkish authorities would not receive them until they had laid down their arms.

Gorgey's surrender was known at Comorn on the 18th, and a summons was sent to the garrison either to follow his example or to send in their terms of capitulation. The answer given on the 19th was as follows: "No official communication as to the position of affairs near the lower Danube and in the Banat has reached us, and until we know what has taken place there, we cannot, without incurring the charge of treachery to our country, consent to treat. In the name of the counsel of war. Klapka."

Letters from Vienna state that the Emperor of Russia has pardoned Gorgey, and the latter has departed for Styria, where he intends for the present to reside.

Italy. Venice was taken possession of by the Imperialists on the 27th. The Gazette of the 26 publishes an order of the government, regulating the departure by sea of persons who intend to avail themselves of the articles of capitulation. Those who desire to proceed to Corfu Patras or Alexandria in Egypt, will be conveyed at the expense of the Austrian government; for all other places the expense of the voyage must be defrayed by the parties themselves.

Rome. On the 21st ult. Gen. Oudinot officially announced his departure from Rome. M. Savelli, the Pope's Minister of the Interior, has arrived and installed himself as head of the police, but entirely under the control of the French authorities. His first decree was regarding the paper money, and says that the state guarantees notes for their declared value, and imposes a fine and imprisonment on all who refuse to take them, when tendered for payment. A military commission has been established for re-organizing the Roman troops. All promotion since the 10th of November is annulled until the commission shall have reported upon the conduct of each man.

Gen. Rostollan has assumed the command of the French army of occupation.

On the 26th the Austrian troops abandoned Novara, the last place which they occupied in the Piedmontese territory. The Sardinian troops took possession of the town from the Austrians, who crossed the Ticino into Lombardy on the same day.

Bills drawn by the Spanish government on a town of Italy, for half a million of rials, for the payment of the troops forming the Spanish expedition, have been returned protested.

Russia. A grand Te Deum was ordered in all the churches of Russia in honor of the success in Hungary. The Emperor of Russia was at Warsaw. The Grand Duke Michael had an attack of apoplexy at a review at Warsaw, on the 25th, and was not expected to recover.

Germany. A provisional arrangement has been concluded between Prussia and Austria, on the German question. There is to be a directory, consisting of seven members, for the confederation proposed by the cabinets of Vienna and Munich, and it is to hold its sittings at Frankfort. The directory will be a permanent executive commission for the common interest of the whole of Germany. The states which adhered to the restricted confederation, under the direction of Prussia, will have between them three votes, and Austria, Bavaria, Wirtemberg, and the other small states, will have together four votes; such, at least, is the proposition of Austria. The presidency of the directors will be vested alternately in Austria and Prussia. This will not alter the relations as to the common legislation and the executive authority. The Austrian government engages to persuade the Archduke John to resign his dignity of Vicar of the Empire.

Liverpool Corn Exchange, Sept. 7. The trade this morning ruled dull, but there was little alteration in the value of any article. Wheat and Flour taken sparingly, and there was little choice of good fresh qualities. New Oatmeal declined 6d per load. There was a favorable feeling towards Indian Corn, and a few large purchases were made on speculation, but there was no change in the quotations. Best round yellow Corn 26s; flat 25s 6d up to 28s per 480 lbs for white.

American Provisions, Friday, Sept. 7. We have a better, though by no means a large business, to report in American provisions this week, with little alteration in prices, the turn being in favor of the buyer. Bacon has been in better request. Prime Mess Pork has been sold freely at 35s to 38s for new, and 45s for superior quality; the sales are about 800 bbls. Beef is in better demand, without change in prices. Cheese—No sales worth notice. Grease Butter American of fair quality has been sold in quantity, at 35s to 36s in bond; ordinary may be bought at 33s to 34. Lard is extremely dull of sale, and the transactions are of a retail character, at a slight reduction.

The Lost One Found. Mr. James G. Perkins, the Lynnfield Expressman, about whose disappearance since Monday, the 10th inst., so much anxiety had been manifested, made his *entree* into the city this morning, much to the gratification of his family and friends. The particulars of his unaccountable absence have been related in the Mail.

It seems that he first became conscious of his situation on board of a North River steamboat on his way to Albany, and when asked for his fare had no money, and not the slightest idea how he came there. The Captain of the boat having satisfied himself that the man was, or had been evidently laboring under mental aberration, furnished him with the means of getting back to his friends. He has no recollection of anything that occurred to him after he left Currier's eating house, until he found himself on board this steamboat on his way to Albany.

He had about $90 in money with him when he left, but what became of it he knows nothing about. His friends, however, are sufficiently gratified with his return. Mr. Perkins has always sustained the reputation of being a strictly temperate man.

So falls mesmeric prophecies to the ground. [Mail.

The President's Visit. The Washington correspondent of the Tribune, says:—

"People who are expecting to see Gen. Taylor at the North this Fall, will be glad to learn that his health is rapidly recovering. He rides usually from six to a dozen miles into the country every day on horseback. It is expected he will resume his visit whenever his health is fully recovered, unless pressing public business prevents.

Col. Bliss, his lady, and Dr. Wood leave for New York, &c., in the morning.

The Presidential Mansion is undergoing thorough repairs inside and out; and so is the Capitol."

Sunday Labor. The case of Commonwealth vs. M. Cook, and others of Fall River, for work and labor on the Lord's Day to enlarge the wheelpit of the Watuppa Manufacturing Company, came before the court as appealed. The defence rested on the ground that the work was of necessity, inasmuch as it could only be done on Sunday when all the mills were not in operation. Technical objections as to the sufficiency of the complaint were sustained by the court, and the indictment was quashed. [New Bedford Mercury.

Father Mathew visited Quincy on Sunday morning, officiated in the Catholic Church, and administered the pledge to over 500 Protestants in the afternoon.

He was in Lynn on Monday afternoon and administered the pledge to about 250 people.

On Tuesday he was at the Catholic Church in Newburyport, and administered many temperance pledges to his countrymen and others. The Herald says the demand for grog and beer fell astonishingly in town on that day.

Washington, Sept. 17. G. S. Gilchrist of Maine has been appointed to a clerkship in the First Auditor's office.

Merritt L. Covell of New York, a clerk in the General Land Office, died last night. The office is worth $1300 per annum.

Thomas S. Bryant, of Pennsylvania, Army Paymaster under act 5th, passed July, 1848, has been dropped from the roll, agreeably to the recent act reducing the number of paymasters. Capt. Bryant was formerly stationed at Fort Leavenworth.

Fires. At Milton, a barn and shed, owned by Mr. J. Kent, were destroyed by fire, about 1 o'clock, on Tuesday morning. Several swine perished in the flames.

At Cincinnati, the pork packing house of Andrew Coulter, with its contents, was destroyed by fire on the 10th inst. Loss, $4000—insurance, half enough to cover it.

The Philadelphia Train with the Southern Mail, ran off the track at Wheatsheaf, between Rahway and Elizabethtown, on Tuesday afternoon. No person was injured by the occurrence, which was caused by the disarrangement of a switch, the engineer fortunately discovering this in time to slow the engine. The mail was delayed some two hours in consequence.

Disturbances in Canada. Montreal, Sept. 19th. At Bytown on Monday last, at a public meeting called by the Ministerialists to address Lord Elgin, the opposition were present in full force, and the Ministerial President of the meeting forced to leave the chair. Resolutions were carried condemning Lord Elgin and the Ministry. Much firing took place, and several wounded or killed. The military finally restored order.

CATTLE SHOW.

The following schedule of the proceedings of the Essex Agricultural Society, for Thursday, September 27th:—

The Ploughing Match

will take place at the Pierce & Wait lot, on Bridge street, near Beverly Bridge. The teams will be expected to be on the ground at half past nine o'clock, and to commence work at precisely ten o'clock.

The Trial of Working Oxen

will take place immediately after the ploughing, in Lafayette street, in South Salem, near the Bridge.

The Cattle Pens

will be arranged on the Common, where all animals will be required to be entered by nine o'clock.

Domestic Manufactures

will be exhibited at Franklin Hall, in the Franklin Building, near the Common.

Fruits and Flowers, Vegetables, Products of the Dairy, and Agricultural Implements,

will also be exhibited at rooms in the Franklin Building.

Each of the Rooms will be opened to the public as soon as the Committees have completed their examinations. The several committees will proceed to the performance of their duties at ten o'clock.

All entries of articles, or animals, intended for exhibition, will be made with the Secretary of the Society, at the Court House, or his agents at the respective rooms.

A Procession

for the Dinner, at the Town Hall, will be formed in front of the Essex House, (where tickets can be obtained,) at 1 o'clock precisely.

At 3 o'clock the Society will assemble at the Tabernacle Church, where an Address will be delivered by Hon. A. T. Newhall, of Lynnfield, Reports of Committees presented, and the usual business of the annual meeting transacted.

Per order of the Committee of Arrangements.

ALLEN W. DODGE, Secretary.

☞ The Eastern and Essex Railroad Companies have politely offered to transport all officers and committees of the Society, to and from the Exhibition, and all articles and animals intended for exhibition, *free of expense.* Members of committees are specially requested to report themselves at the Court House, at or before 9 o'clock A. M.; and it is requested that all articles of Domestic manufacture be represented the day previous, or as early as 9 o'clock on the day of Exhibition.

Fire in Walpole, N. H. A fire broke out in Walpole, N. H., about 2 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, the 15th inst, which burnt until daylight, destroying the three story brick block of three stores, near the tavern, having a number of occupants. The lower stories were occupied by Messrs. Peck, (where the fire originated;) by Tudor & Blackwood, and by Mr. Wyman, stationer and bookseller &c. The papers of Judge Vose, who had an office in the second story, were saved. In the rear, the dwelling-house of Mr. Stowell, and his barn and out-buildings were destroyed—light furniture saved. A small store adjoining, and the house and outbuildings of Mr. Watkins, with their contents, were entirely destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been communicated by an incendiary, as a person was seen lurking about the neighborhood before the alarm was given. The village engine was out of order, and the fire was fairly under way before it could operate. The engine from the opposite village of Westminister, Vt., was on the ground in season to prevent a more extensive conflagration. The fine residence of Abel Bellows, Esq., was saved through the protection of his trees and the exertions of the inhabitants. The stores were entirely destroyed, and a very small portion of their goods was saved. The whole loss was estimated at from $10,000 to $12,000, which is nearly covered by insurance at the Ætna office, Hartford, and the mutual offices of the vicinity. [Courier.

Naval. U. S. ship of war Portsmouth, which was to have sailed from New York on Tuesday, for the coast of Africa, was detained by a telegraphic despatch from Washington. She is the flag ship of the squadron, which came from Africa a few weeks since merely to land her sick commodore. She has been at anchor off the Battery, but none of the sailors were allowed to go on shore.

It is understood that the U. S. steamer Princeton has been condemned by the Board of Naval Constructors lately appointed to examine and report upon her. It is highly probable that the report of the Constructors will be accepted by the Department, and the ship sold at public auction. This ship was built by contract, in 1843, under the supervision of Capt. Stockton, and no expense was spared upon her; she has, therefore, been in the service only six years.

The steam frigate Saranac, recently launched at Portsmouth, it is said, will be ordered round to the Charlestown Navy Yard, to be fitted for sea.

The Ojibbwas. Appearances seem to indicate that the British Government will have trouble with the Ojibbewa Indians on Lake Superior. It appears, that in granting privileges to mining companies, the Canadian Government has trespassed upon the lands belonging to the Indians. Against this the latter protest, and threaten, that, unless their rights are acknowledged, and they be remunerated for their land, to make war upon the miners.

The Indians have evidently been swindled by the Canadians, in receiving money for the use of land that rightfully belongs to the Ojibbewas. A chief of one of the delegation which has lately been sent to Mortleal to adjust the matter with the Government, stated that the British Government professed to be honest towards them, but that the President of the United States had proved himself to be so to the Indians—This is a powerful band of the Sioux nation, and with their present disaffection, unless their claims are granted, war will ensue.

[Milwaukie Com. of Sept. 12.

Lake Superior Copper. Dr. C. T. Jackson, U. S. Geologist, stated at the Scientific Meeting at Cambridge, that many of the mines of copper on the shore of Lake Superior would be entirely worthless to the companies owning them, and that the most profitable mine could never pay a dividend of more than five per cent.

This fact is not owing to any deficiency in the amount of the article, but to the extreme difficulty of mining it. In the most important vein, a mass of pure copper has been reached lying nearly twenty feet below the surface, weighing several tons; to raise the mass to the surface is impossible; it is obliged to be separated into pieces of one or two tons each in weight, by the cold chisel alone.

Equinoctial Storm in the Gulf. A despatch from New Orleans of the 14th says, "The equinoctial storm commenced yesterday, and was so severe that a number of vessels were unable to go to sea. There has been a heavy gale in the Gulf during the past three or four days, and several vessels have been obliged to put back."

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Sep. 17, Mr. Silas P. Knight to Miss Lydia Gunderson.

Sept. 16, Mr. Hiram L. Leavitt of Boston, to Miss Eliza S. Reed of Charlestown.

Mr. George F. Nudd to Miss Sarah A. Randall, both of Hampton, N. H.

Sept. 13, Mr. Ward B. Harthorn of Marlboro' to Miss Dorcas W. Fletcher of Boston.

In South Boston, Sept. 18, Mr. Richard O. Spiller of Danvers to Miss Anna M. Mclellan of S. B.

In Fitchburg, Sept 19, by Rev. Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Charles J. Billings to Miss Sarah A., daughter of A. J. Towne, Esq. all of F.

In Sterling, Sept. 19, by Rev. T. P. Allen, Mr. Abiel K. Towne of Boston, to Miss Lucinda S., daughter of Dr. P. T. Kendall of S.

In New York, Sept. 16, Mr. Andrew Foster of Lawrence to Delnah H. Foster of Cambridge, Mass.

In Brookline, 15th inst, D. S. Kendall, Esq, to Miss Mary H. Rhodes.

In Dedham, Sept. 16, Mr. Sylvanus F. Rich to Miss Abby E. Cousens, both of Waltham.

In Providence, Sept. 15, John W. Stanley, of Washington county, Ohio, to Sally Ann Grey, of Seekonk, Mass.

In Roxbury, Mr. John K. Busford of Chester, N. H., to Miss Margaret A. Burns of Boston.

In Stoughton, by Rev. Mr. Cornell, Mr. Francis E. Loud, of Weymouth, to Miss Mary T. Capen, daughter of Dea. Abraham Capen, of Stoughton.

In Portsmouth, Mr. Edward Upham, of Boston, to Miss Caroline Fernald.

DEATHS.

In this city, Sept. 17, Mr. Eben Sears, 54.

Sept. 13, Isaac McLellan, Esq., 80, for the past forty years a highly respected merchant of this city.

Sept. 15, of dysentery, Ella, youngest child of Wm W. and Mary Ann Rose, 15 months 15 days.

Sept. 16, of dysentery, Mary Elizabeth, only remaining child of Elisha and Mary E. Atkins.

In East Boston, Sept. 6, Charles Henry, 23 months, and on 16th George Lewis, 7½ months—only children of Alexander and Mary Ann Grover.

In West Newton, Sept. 14, Mrs. Elizabeth Starr, widow of Josiah Starr, late of Weston, 78.

In East Lexington, Sept. 12, of scarlet fever, Edward H. 3 yrs., and on the 14th, Ellen R., 8 yrs.—children of Luke C., and Rebecca A. Childs.

In North Salem, Sept. 16, Mrs. Ann Stor. r Colman Dodge, wife of Pickering Dodge, Esq., and daughter of the late Rev. Henry Colman.

In Weston, Sept. 11, Mrs. Louisa Brown, 51, widow of the late Marshal Brown.

In Framingham, Sept. 17, Rev. Charles Train, 67.

In Billerica, Sept. 15, Horace, youngest son of Luther Faulkner, Esq., 2 years.

In Barnstable, Sept. 12, Wm. Freeman, son of Elisha Atkins of Boston, 21 years. 12th, Caroline H., daughter of Mr. Isaac Hinckley, 28.

In Andover, Sept 17, Thomas Bagnall, Esq., of Chelsea 69.

In Milford, Sept. 15, Mrs. Martha Amsden, 88.

In Upton, Sept. 4, George F., son of Levi F. and Mary M. Walker, 1 year 4 months and 28 days.

In West Cambridge, Sept. 20, Caroline Wasburn, wife of Rev. Francis Horton.

In Medford, Sept 11, Deacon Nathan Adams, 60.

In Plymouth, Ct., Sept. 8, Capt. Theophilus M. Smith, 92, a soldier of the revolution.

In Springfield, Mass., Sept. 10, Sarah, wife of Phillip Attleton, and daughter of the late Samuel Blackman of Canton, Mass., 44. [Other papers please copy.]

In Dedham, Sept. 15, Augusta, eldest daughter of W. S. Damrell, 18.

In Andover, Sept. 18, Horatio Robinson, M. D., of this city, 45.

In Newton, Sept. 9, Mr. Samuel Hyde, Jr., 48

In Holliston, Sept. 12, of consumption, Mr. Uriel Cutler, 73.

In Warwick, R. I., Sept. 15, Mrs. Mary Foster, 90 years, and 8 months.

In Somerville, Sept. 16, Eliza Hollis, eldest daughter of Asa and Pamela Fiske, 5 years.

At Jamaica Plain, Sept 16, Mrs. Susan E., wife of Edwin Evans, 29.

In Dedham, Sept. 14, Mr. Daniel Bingham, formerly of the firm of Bingham & Tapley, of this city, 46.

In East Lexington, Sept. 17, Theodore H., Jr., eldest son of Rev. Theodore H. and Nancy C. Dorr, 7 years 5 months.

In Ashland, Sept. 15, Mrs. Fear Sears, wife of Hon. Calvin Shepard, 53.

In North Yarmouth, Me., Sept. 5, Anna Richmond, and 13th, Joseph, only children of Joseph and Margaret Ann Pratt of this city.

In Bolton, Mrs. Elizabeth, relict of the late Rev. Wm. Nash, of West Boylston, 78 years 11 months.

In Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 11, Mrs. Mary Ann M., wife of Capt. Converse F. Plumer, 26; 12th, Mrs. Clarina C. Pickering, wife of Joseph W. Pickering, Esq., 68.

In Brookfield, N. H., Aug. 12, Charles Colman, 67, brother of the late Rev. Henry Colman.

In Worcester, Sept. 11th, Mrs. Alma S., wife of Mr. Charles S. Childs, and daughter of Mr. Aaron Marble of Charlton, 37.

In West Milbury, Sept. 16, of dysentery, Charles Newell, son of Newell and Sarah J. Wood, 11 mos.

In Westboro', Sept. 11, of consumption, Miss Nancy J., daughter of Elihu Fay, 20.

In Norwich, Ct., Sept. 13, of dysentery, Reuben Augustus, son of Reuben S. Denny, Esq., 4 yrs.

In Shrewsbury, Sept. 12, of dysentery, William Edward, youngest child of Charles E. and Catharine S. Miles, 2 yrs 2 mos and 5 days.

Number of Deaths in Boston for the week ending on Saturday, Sept. 15th, 160.

Causes.—Disease of bowels 21, disease of brain 3, congestion of brain 1, consumption 10, cholera infantum 5, canker 1, child-bed 1, dysentery 21, diarrhœa 3, dropsy 2, typhus fever 4, scarlet do 1, typhoid do 1, brain do 1, infantile diseases 10 inflammation of lungs 3, marasmus 1, measles 1, old age 4, disease of liver 2, pleurisy 2, scalded 1, suicide 1, inflammation of stomach 1, nothing 5, unknown 3. The above includes 5 deaths at the House of Industry, 13 at Deer Island Hospital, 9 at Cholera Hospital, and 3 at Boston Lunatic Hospital. Americans 54; foreigners and children of foreigners 109. Males 86; females 74; children under 5 years 63.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

[For the week commencing September 23.]

Days of the Week.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon rises.	Length of Days.
Sunday.	5 48	5 56	10 25	12 8
Monday.	5 50	5 55	11 11	12 5
Tuesday.	5 51	5 53	morn.	12 2
Wednesday.	5 52	5 51	0 2	11 59
Thursday.	5 53	5 49	0 56	11 56
Friday.	5 54	5 47	1 55	11 53
Saturday.	5 55	5 46	2 56	11 51

Review of the Markets.

Ashes—There is but a small stock of either description in the market. Pots sold in small parcels at 6½c and Pearls at 6¾c per lb, cash.

Coal—The arrivals from the Provinces have been larger than for several previous weeks. A few cargoes of Picton coarse have been sold at 5,87½@5,94; Sydney at 6a 6,25 per chal, cash. Several cargoes received have been previously contracted for. A cargo of Newcastle sold at 6,50; 100 chaldrons Orrell at 7,50 per chal, 4 mos. Anthracite comes in freely, and retail sales are making at $6 per ton, cash.

Coffee—The market continues firm with a limited supply. The sales comprise an import of 326 bags St. Domingo, the only parcel of that description received since our last, at 7c; 500 do do from second hands at 7½c; 1200 do Java, 9c; 100 do Rio, common, 7¼c, and some good from second hands at 8c per lb, 6 mos.

Fish—For Codfish there has been a fair demand at somewhat improved prices. Sales of large Cod at 2,37½; 500 qtls Quero Bank 2,12½; small 1,75; 600 qtls Hake at 1,20; Haddock 1,25 per qtl, homes. Mackerel have come in more freely and prices have declined. Sales of No. 1 at 9,62½@9,75; No. 2 5,62½; No. 3 3,75 per bbl, cash. No. 3 alone bring 3,75@3,87½ per bbl. Sales of Alewives at 2,75 per bbl, cash.

EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING. During a thunder shower, on the night of the 18th of August, the dwelling house of Mr. Jonas Coolidge, of Plymouth, Vt., was struck by lightning. The electric fluid came in contact with the building, at the top of a stone chimney. After spreading in all parts of the house, in passing out through the underpinning in two places, tearing up the earth in its course to the depth of twenty inches, and demolishing whatever came in its way for the distance of three rods from the dwelling.—There were in the house when struck, Mr. and Mrs. C., their oldest son and wife, a daughter and two younger sons, all in bed and asleep, the daughter-in-law excepted. The bricks were forced with violence into three of the four sleeping apartments of the family, many falling on the beds. The stove pipe wholly destroyed; fragments of which were found in various places about the premises. The kitchen floor, and the timbers on which it was laid, were splintered and thrown out of place. The shingles and boards of the roof were started off and many thrown some distance. Every room in the house exhibited plain traces of the electric fluid. The hair of the elder son and pillow on which he was lying were slightly scorched, and the plastering of the room in which he slept, was thrown off in many places.

A window and casement near the bed of Mr. C were shivered to atoms, and a boy's cap which hung in the room, was found in the garden.—A cat was killed near the stove in the kitchen, and a shoe near by was torn in two parts, the shoe thrown into a milkpan that was on the table in the room, and the upper part was found in the cellar. A flat stone near the door was parted with as much precision as though done by a stone cutter. So strong was the current of electricity, that after having divided and subdivided in its passage, it melted the edge of an axe that lay on the ground, two rods from the door. But few panes of glass remained unbroken. The crockery and furniture were much injured. All the family escaped unhurt, remarkable; more especially the escape of the daughter. She slept in an unfinished chamber, near the end of the roof. A rafter against which the head of the bed was standing, was torn in splinters. Pieces of the rafter, a brace from the ridge, and bricks from the chimney were thrown upon the bed. Traces of electric fluid were found on three sides of her position in bed, and a dress took fire near by; the bed clothes were scorched, but she was not in the least injured.

A circumstance in connection, seems worthy of notice. Although the shower continued for an hour after the house was struck, there were no other visible or audible signs of the presence of electricity during its continuance. [Vermont Star.

THE CROPS IN OHIO. The editor of the Ohio Cultivator has recently visited ten counties in the northern section of that state, and four in the central and southern parts, taking a look at the country and the crops. This excursion embraced within its limits most of the principal wheat region of Ohio, and the editor satisfied himself, by inquiry and inspection, that the wheat harvest was everywhere in his route quite a failure.—"Only in a few counties in the northern part of the state," he says, "is there anything like a fair yield, while in the great wheat districts the crop is very deficient in yield and quality, and many fields were not harvested at all." Of other crops he gives an account altogether encouraging.—Hay is abundant, buckwheat and potatoes promise finely, and the greatest crop of corn will be raised which was ever produced in the state.

The Meredith Bridge, N. H., Gazette says—"The kind power that sends the early and the latter rain, is giving our farmers most delightful weather to gather in their golden harvest. The yield of a sufficiency for man and beast, is a kind rebuke of that forgetfulness that in the drought of early summer led many to distrust Providence, and gloomily talk of famine."

In New Brunswick, the accounts of the corn and potato crop continue to be excellent.

GREAT POWDER EXPLOSION AND DEATH.—The powder magazine of Messrs Baxter, contractors on the 8 h section of the Rutland Railroad, about one mile above Ludlow, was set on fire, and blew up, on Sunday afternoon. There was in it some and a half of powder, partly in kegs and partly in open four barrels. Two Irish boys, one 15 and the other 11 years of age, were killed, and their bodies mutilated in a shocking manner. One of them presented nothing but a blackened mass of flesh, without any resemblance to a human form. The ground on which the magazine stood, was torn up to the depth of two or three feet, and splinters of the magazine, the largest the size of a man's hand, scattered for a great distance around. The window sash in the houses for a circuit of a mile, were more or less broken, and at the distance of half a mile an entire sash was destroyed.

The Ludlow Star states that a considerable quantity of powder had been scattered on the ground outside, and some five or six Irish boys assembled and gathered some of it into a pile, and without considering the danger, fired it, which communicated with that inside, and ignited the whole. It was but two or three minutes after the first flash before the explosion—giving a chance for a part to get out of the way.

RAILROAD DECISION. A person who was recently ejected from the Philadelphia and Trenton cars, because he declined paying the difference of fare which was made between way and through passengers, brought an action against the conductor for assault. The court charged the jury that the company had the authority to make the regulation, and that the regulation was a reasonable one. If the public could fix their own standard of fare, every man who took his seat in the cars might regulate his fare to suit himself, and involve the company in endless sea of troubles. The court also administered a rebuke on the effort to throw the cry of "monopoly" into the jury box. It was their duty to try the case upon the law and evidence, without any regard to the prejudices and passions of the community. The jury, after deliberating about eight hours, came into court with a verdict of not guilty.

ROUND ISLAND. The blockaded party at Round Island are dispersing, but rather slowly. They seem to be in no hurry to obey Commander Randolph's notice to go home. Since the interdiction from their supplies of provisions has been removed, they have filled up the larder and enjoyed themselves, taking things as easily as though there were no fleet about watching and threatening them—three or four score of them came over to the city yesterday, and some have gone by the way of Mobile. But a goodly number still dwell in their tents, waiting for the good time promised them. Perhaps the chiefs know where to find the others when they are wanted. [New Orleans Crescent, 8th.]

FIRES. The barn of Mr. W. M. Woodbury, of Sweden, was struck by lightning on the 13th inst., and entirely consumed, with 30 tons of hay, between 70 and 80 bushels of grain, 2 cows, 1 wagon, 2 sleighs, and a thrashing machine. Total loss about $800— no insurance.

At East Cambridge, about 12 o'clock on Monday night, the sash, blind and door manufactory of Mr. Daniel Ringe, was totally destroyed by fire, with a large quantity of stock and tools, and a valuable engine. Insurance $1400 on the building and engine and $200 on tools.

ACCIDENTS IN CONNECTICUT. The express train for Bridgeport, on the Vangatuck railroad, ran off the track on Friday, which sent engine and tender down a steep embankment, smashing the cars and crushing to death the fireman. The passengers luckily escaped. A daughter of Henry Hall of Litchfield was killed last week by the kick of a horse. A little boy in Salisbury, was recently killed by a calf which was driving home. He had fastened a rope around his body which was tied to the calf's horns, and the latter ran away, and he was dragged till he died.

LIBERAL BEQUEST. Jacob Kimball, Esq., of Hamstead, N. H., on the 1st inst., bequeathing all his property, amounting to from five to ten thousand dollars, with the exception of $400, to the N. H. Asylum for the Insane, located at Concord. He left no children, and had no immediate heirs. His age was 79.

MISS DIX, the philanthropist, his met with a cordial reception in Nova Scotia, whither she has recently gone on her mission of mercy.

THE Bangor Horticultural Society held its first exhibition in that city, on the 14th instant. The show was rich and beautiful, both of fruits and flowers, and was entirely successful.

CALIFORNIA. Letters have been received in town from Capt. Ephraim Eldridge, of brig Almena, who sailed from Boston about the 1st of January; also from Mr. Marcus Nye, who went passenger in the ship Edward Everett, and others from California. Mr. Nye writes that there had been but one case of sickness among the company which went out in the Edward Everett, and that he was fast recovering. One hundred of their company had gone to the mines—according farther up the river than others had gone. They apprehend but little danger from the Indians, there company being so large. The rest of the men are otherwise employed, some in boating upon the river (in which Mr. Nye is engaged) and some in manufacturing a "*steam scow*" for the purposes of freight and passengers on the Sacramento—the first *steam vessel* on the river.

We publish the following extracts from a letter received from a gentleman who left here in January:

San Francisco, July 19th. The party from Falmouth, which came overland, have lived and fared hard, and been a long time coming, besides being exposed to sickness. They have nothing but a few clothes, and it has cost them $300 to get here (half the amount of our investment,) and we have plenty of provisions for a year and a half, and goods to a large amount. Lumber and buildings pay the best. The building we brought is worth from $7000 to $8000. Provisions and goods generally, are cheap in San Francisco, but dear in the mining districts.

[Barnstable Patriot.

ARRESTS FOR PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY. On Friday afternoon, information was received at the City Marshal's office that a counterfeit ten dollar bill on the Shoe & Leather Dealers' Bank had been offered at the store of W. H. Barnes, No. 5 Union street, and that the person who offered it was at the store. Officer Clapp immediately proceeded to the store, and upon questioning the person, a young man, he received answer that he received the bill at the office of Dr. Dow, (so called,) No. 13 Wilson's Lane. Officer Clapp took the individual under his care and conducted him to the Marshal's office, and leaving him in custody of the Marshal, proceeded with officers Starkweather, J. W. Pierce, C. B. Rice, and C. B. Philbrick, to the office of said Dr. Dow, alias Young, alias Josselyn. At the door of the so-called Dr.'s office, the officers met a man whom Mr. Clapp requested to go back.—This individual gave his name as R. S. Stevens. Upon entering the office, Stevens put his hands into his pantaloons pockets, and upon the instant, the officers seized him. Mr. Clapp laid hold of one of his hands and forcibly took from it thirty-one counterfeit ten dollar bills on the Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank. The premises were thoroughly examined and a carpet bag found containing a large lot of burglars' tools, among which were 20 vault keys and an English "Jimmy" for forcing doors. Stevens was secured.—The name of the young man is Joel S. Josselyn. [Atlas.

THE CHOLERA. This disease still lingers in this city, although it has long since ceased to exist in an epidemic form. The deaths last week amounted to only 28—just half the number of last week, and these occurred chiefly among the Irish.

In Lowell, as in this city, the cholera still lingers among the Irish. On Saturday last there were five deaths among this class, and during the week thirteen deaths, all but two being among the Irish.

At Bangor on the 13th, 10 cases and 8 deaths were reported. The report of 14th, shows a continued decrease, there being but 4 new cases and three deaths.

The Lake Superior News of the 8th inst., states that the cholera is ragiug fearfully at the Bruce mine. In the short space of five days, fifteen persons had died. The mortality was attributed to bad water. Those who were able to leave were doing so. A dreadful accident had occurred at the same mines by the falling of the engine-house, killing three men and injuring two severely. The building was of stone and had just been put up.

The number of deaths in New York last week by cholera was only 35. [Journal.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO. A tornado passed over a part of Ashtabula county, Ohio, eight or ten days ago, which did immense damage to crops, fences, trees, &c. It came from the lake, and struck the shore not far from Conneaut. In course at first was nearly south, and after demolishing fences, acres of woodland, growing crops, &c., it suddenly turned North, and when again near the shore of the lake took an easterly direction, pouring upon the earth a perfect torrent of water accompanied with hail. Every thing within its reach was levelled with the ground for two or three miles. East of Conneaut it continued about ten miles, laying completely desolate a strip of country a mile wide. Large sound forest trees, two and three feet through, were twisted off and carried several rods. Some farmers lost all their crops by it, and suffered much in their improvements. The aggregate destruction is stated by the Conneaut Report to be very great.

MACKEREL FISHERY. Schooner Canton, Captain Edward Watson, arrived at Gloucester on Monday from the Bay Chaleur, with 600 barrels of mackerel, the largest number of barrels ever caught and brought into that port by one vessel. The Canton is 100 tons burthen, manned by eighteen hands, and has been absent three months. She reports very few vessels at the Bay, and the prospect good. The whole Gloucester fleet are on this coast and are doing very poorly, and the prospects are not favorable for a heavy catch. At Gloucester, on Sunday, there were two hundred sail of Cape Cod vessels at anchor in the harbor, and many vessels have arrived at that port, absent four or five weeks, with 40 barrels of mackerel. The trips only average about one-third No. 1's. [Traveller.

Two churches were burned in Pittsfield, Mass. on Saturday. The old church, which has been used as a carpenter's shop, was set on fire at 3 o'clock this morning, and entirely consumed.—The new building adjoining, which was nearly completed, was also destroyed. The loss is $6,000, on which there is an insurance of $7,000. The society to which the church belonged was a branch of Dr. Todd's.

CHOLERA INCIDENT. The Ttranscript states that on Monday afternoon as Jeremiah Higgins was attending the funeral of his brother Michael, who died of cholera, he was taken suddenly with symptoms of the same disease, and died at the Cholera Hospital yesterday morning. Previous to the attack he appeared to be in perfect health. He had lived in the same house with his brother, in Swan street, South Boston.

MUNICIPAL COURT. The trial of Mrs. B. W. Lord, and Henry Brackett, for adultery, was to have taken place in this Court, yesterday, but when called upon to appear, neither party answered. A man named Burns, for a similar offence, was also called, and the Court was informed that he was sick. The district attorney did not believe this story, and finally an affidavit, signed by Dr. Stevens, was produced. Dr. Stevens was then summoned before the Court, and testified that the man was too sick to work at his business, but he did not think Burns too sick to appear before the Court. Judge Hoar passed judgment on Dennis Drummond, for keeping a noisy and disorderly house, and sentenced him to one month in the house of correction. Joseph Thomson and Abraham Merritt, for assaulting Andrew J. Roberts, were fined—Thompson $20, and Merritt, $10, and half the costs each. The Court having disposed of all the cases reported by the Grand Jury, adjourned to meet again on the first Monday of October. [Courier.

In the Municipal Court, on Saturday, the Swindling Lieutenant was brought up for judgment. For stealing a horse and chaise belonging to Rufus Cass of Charlestown, he was sentenced to one day solitary and two years hard labor in the State Prison; and for cheating Mr. William Reed out of goods and money, he was awarded one day solitary and one year hard labor in the same institution. Joseph Eaton and Abel Hall were fined $10 each for contempt of Court, in neglecting to appear as witnesses after they had been legally summoned.

MORE TROOPS FOR FLORIDA. In addition to the force already stationed in the peninsula of Florida, the following companies have, we understand, been ordered by the Secretary of War to Pilatka. Of the First Artillery, one field officer and four companies, three from the harbor of New York and one from Fort Washington.—Of the Second Artillery, two companies, one from Fort Macon and one from Fort Johnson, North Carolina. Of the Third Artillery, one field officer and four companies—all from Fort Adams, Rhode Island. After these troops shall have reached Florida, the entire military force collected there for the protection of the inhabitants of that state will amount to thirty-two companies, or about 1600 men. [Baltimore American.

FALL BUSINESS OF THE SOUTH. The Hotels are filling up, the streets are becoming thronged, and wear a busiling and busy air. Every sign denotes a profitable season to every department of trade.

The drought continues both here and in the interior—and James River has less water in it than at any time since the summer of 1838. The corn crop in many districts has been very much curtailed by the drought,—and in very few localities, off the river bottoms, will an average yield be realized. The warm, dry weather, however, is considered favorable to the Tobacco —which promises pretty fair—though the crop is not a large one. [Richmond Whig.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. Custom-House Officers. Frederick G. Low, Collector Gloucestor, Massachusetts, *vice* John L Rogers, deceased.

William R. Smith, Collector, Galveston, Texas, *vice* Hiram G. Runnels.

James G Green, Naval Officer, Wilmington, N. C., *vice* James T. Miller, removed.

Henry Dart, Surveyor, Pontchartrain, Louisana, *vice* S. H. Page, removed.

CAMBRIDGE NOT TO BE OUTDONE. Martin Lane, Esq., Cashier of Cambridge Bank, has, in his garden on Main street, an Andrews pear tree, which has borne three crops of pears this season, and is now in blossom for the fourth time! Newton must knock under. Two crops *will* answer when you can't get any more.

[Cambridge Chron.

In the last number of Silliman's Journal of Science and the Arts, the editors mention that they have lately inspected specimens of platinum, found among the gold sands of California. They also announce, upon reliable authority, the Rev. Mr. Lyman, that the diamond is also found at some of the placers. He had seen one about the size of a small pea, of a straw yellow color, and having the usual convex faces.

RAILROAD COLLISIONS AND ACCIDENTS. Two collisions took place on the New York and New Haven Railroad on Saturday evening. At Morrisiana, just beyond the bridge across the Harlem river, the New Haven, the Harlem, and the Eastern trains met at the curve, a collision taking place between the latter, which disabled the engines, but did no further mischief. The New Haven and Naugatuck trains also came in collision, but we believe without serious damage, or any injury to passengers

The morning train for Philadelphia ran off the track on Tuesday, near Rahway. Some of the carriages were damaged, but we believe no person was hurt. The interruption delayed the train from the South.

COCHECO RAILROAD. The Cocheco Railroad was opened from Dover to Farmington, N. H., on Tuesday last, with the usual ceremonies.

DINNER AT PLYMOUTH. We learn that one hundred gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous dinner on Monday, at the Samoset House in Plymouth, to celebrate the embarkation of the Pilgrim Fathers from Delfthaven.

THE HUNGARIAN PATRIOTS. The London correspondent of the Philadelphia North American states that Kossuth and Bem intend to settle in the United States. They will receive a warm welcome to the "Home of the Free."

A gentleman who has travelled extensively through the country, the present year, says to the Newburyport Herald, there are more new houses going up on Cape Cod, than in any section of the country he has travelled through, and as to poverty, it seems there unknown.

The New Hampshire Central Railroad, as we learn from the Manchester American, which is under contract from Manchester to Henniker, is graded ready for the rails to the corner of New Boston, about 11 miles from Manchester, and the bridge across the Merrimack is in a forward state of construction. By the first of November this portion of the road is expected to be open for travel.

POLICE COURT. John Edwards was brought up, charged with highway robbery, having knocked down and robbed John McLaughlin in Ann street, Wednesday night, of a three dollar bill. He was committed for trial.

SENTENCES. At Bristol, R. I., Henry Sisco and Wm. Holt, have each been sentenced to five years imprisonment in the State Prison,—the former for a felonious assault upon Phebe A. Bowler, and the latter for burglary.

POCKET PICKED. Mr. Alexander Eddy, of Providence, was robbed at the Howard Athenæum of his pocket book, containing $260, in bills on the Cheshire and Ashuelot banks. His wife also was robbed at the same time of a cameo bracelet and gold chain.

EXPENSE OF A RIOT. A bill was presented to the New York Board of Aldermen a day or two since, amounting to $712,25, for medical services to a police officer injured while on duty on the night of the Astor Place riot. To the above amount is to be added $142,25, for loss of time.

FIRE. The building occupied by the Swampscot Machine Company, at Newmarket, N. H, was burnt on Wednesday morning with its contents. Loss $30,000—insured. The buildings of the Newmarket Iron Foundry were injured by the same fire.

DEATH OF DR. HOUSTON. The late well-known reporter for the U. S. Senate, Dr Houston, died Monday in New York from the effects of a hemorrhage of the lungs.

In Detroit four little girls fell into the river; two of them were immediately rescued by a large dog, and the other two were saved by a man; but the dog was the first to plunge in.

The encampment of the 2d brigade, 3d division, of Massachusetts volunteer militia will take place at Middleboro', Sept. 27 and 28, under Col. Eliab Ward.

John Jeris, postmaster at Frederick, Mayoning county Ohio, has been arrested for a systematic robbery of the mail between Cleveland and Pittsburg. A package of bank bills was made up to catch him and he fell into the trap.

The Store of A. Billings, at Newton Upper Falls, was broken into Wednesday night and robbed of a large quantity of broadcloths and ready made clothing.

THE FIRST MINESOTA LEGISLATURE convened on Tuesday, the 4th instant, and both branches were permanently organized. Wm Furber was elected Speaker of the House, and W. D. Philips chief clerk. In the Council, Mr. Olmstead was elected President, and Joseph R. Brown Secretary. James M. Goodhue was chosen to do the incidental printing of both houses.

SPAIN is indebted to Great Britain in the sum of $45,000,000. The island of Cuba is generally believed to be mortaged for that sum.

OLD AGE. James Hayes, a native of Ireland, died in Hamilton street, Monday, at the age of 108.

OPTICAL TELEGRAPH. The first experiments with a newly invented optical telegraph have been recently made at Berlin. It is intended to be used in military operations, in time of war, and to communicate more rapidly and farther, information respecting the approach, numbers and distances of the enemy. It is capable of being transported, but cannot be used except in sunshine, as the communication of the news is made by the reflection of the sun's rays on a mirror. The experiments were witnessed by several officers of the Engineer corps.

The Postmaster General has established a post office at East Poland, Cumberland county, Me., and appointed Gilman Martin, Postmaster. A post office has also been established at Braggville, Middlesex county, Mass., and Dennis Hartshorn appointed Postmaster. The following changes have been made:

Durham, Cumberland county, Me., name changed to West Durham; Southwest Bend, Cumberland Co., Me., name changed to Durham; West Gardiner, Kennebec county, Me., name and sight changed to French's Corner, and John W. Herrick appointed Postmaster; Sweden, Oxford county, Maine, site changed, and Jacob S. Powers appointed Postmaster.

THE HUDSON RIVER ROAD OPEN TO PEEKSKILL. A locomotive, tender, and one other car with some twenty individuals passed over the Hudson River Railroad as far as Peekskill, about 44 miles, for the first time, on Saturday last. The return to Sing Sing (12 miles) was made in 18 minutes.

THE LEOMINSTER ENCAMPMENT. The Worcester Guards were pronounced the "first in drill," of the 8th battalion. In the 8th regiment, the first award was bestowed upon the Gardner Greys, and the second upon the Fitchburg Light Infantry.

Father Mathew on Monday was at Lynn, and on Tuesday at Newburyport; on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at Providence; on Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday next he will be at Fall River, and on Wednesday, the 26th, at New Bedford.

Upwards of fifty have entered the freshman class in Amherst College. The total number of new students is rising sixty.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Winter Wheat.

A FRESH supply of White Flint Winter Wheat, of superior quality, just received, and for sale by
RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO.,
sept22. 2w. Over Quincy Market, Boston.

Safety Fuse.

FOR blasting, for sale at No. 10, Gerrish Block, Blackstone street,
sept22 PARKER & WHITE.

Winnowing Mills.

ELLIOT'S, French's, Grant's, and other best patterns Winnowing Mills, for sale by PARKER & WHITE, No 10 Gerrish Block, Black stone street. sep22.

Corn Forks.

LARGE 3 and 4 pronged Forks, for harvesting Corn, for sale at PARKER & WHITE'S Agricultural Warehouse, No. 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone street. sep22.

Agricultural Reports.

JAMES MUNROE & CO. have received a few copies of the following reports, made to the Legislature of Massachusetts, 1849, viz.

Reports on the Insects of Massachusetts, by Dr. Harris.
Report on the Invertebrate Animals, by Dr. Gould.
Reports on the Fishes, Reptiles, and Birds, by G. B. Emerson.
Reports on the Herbaceous Plants and Quadrupeds, by C. Dewey.
Reports on the Agriculture of Massachusetts, by H. Colman.
Report on the Geology of Massachusetts, by Hitchcock.
For sale at No. 131 Washington, opposite School street. sept22.

Executor's Sale.

TO be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday, September 25th, at the late residence of Widow Sarah Warren, in Framingham, all the furniture of said house, consisting of Kidderminster and three ply Carpets, Sofas, Parlor Chairs, Card, Work and Dining Tables, Rocking Chairs, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding, Looking Glasses, Cane-seat and Common Chairs, Crockery, Glass and Stone Ware, Cooking and Air-tight Stoves and Kitchen Furniture.

ALSO—The Stock and Farming Utensils belonging to the Estate, viz. English and Meadow Hay, quantities of Corn, Oats, Rye, and Potatoes; 1 Horse, 1 Cow, 1 Hog, 1 Carriage, 1 Hay Wagon, 1 Sleigh, Wheelbarrow, Shovels, Hay and Manure Forks, Spades, Rakes, Sickles, Scythes, Hay Cutter, Firewood, Coal, Peat, &c. &c.

The Sale will commence at 9½ o'clock, A. M.
Terms, Cash on delivery.
JAMES C. ODIORNE,
Framingham, Sept. 15. sep22. 1w. Executor.

Farm for Sale.

A valuable Farm for sale, situated in Westboro, in the County of Worcester, belonging to the estate of Samuel Harrington, Esq., deceased. This place is situated about 2 miles south of the centre of the town and the B. R. Depot. It contains about 87 acres of improved land under a high state of cultivation and about 17 acres of woodland. This farm is delightfully situated, and probably capable of producing as much or more than any other farm of its size in the County. It has an unfailing stream of water flowing directly through it. It contains fruit trees of all kinds in a thriving condition.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber. No. 63 Milk St.
JOANNA ADAMS.
a22 3w*

Or to S. D. Davenport, 43 Shoe & Leather street, Wm. Claflin, 17 Shoe and Leather street, or James Clark, 102 Milk street.
Hopkinton, Sept. 13. 6w. sep15.

To Fruit Growers.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

THE subscriber, wishing to make some alterations in his fruit grounds, offers for sale some extra-sized Trees, consisting of the PEAR and PLUM, in a bearing state.

Also, large-sized APPLE, CHERRY, and other Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, etc.

Persons wishing to procure EXTRA FINE TREES, of large size, will please call, make their selections, and mark the same during the ensuing autumn. The Pear Trees are all worked on Seedlings, and are of the best quality. A few thousand Dwarf Pear Trees, in a bearing state, on Quince.

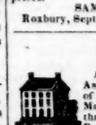
TULIPS—In two hundred superior varieties: orders for which should be made previous to the first of November.

BUCKTHORNS—Two hundred and twenty thousand Buckthorns—one, two, and three years old.

The whole are offered for sale at the lowest market prices.

SAMUEL WALKER, *Eustis St Roxbury.*
Roxbury, Sept. 22. 6w

Farm for Sale.



A VALUABLE Farm, well known as the Asa Fletcher Farm, situated in the west part of the town of Westford, Middlesex county, Mass., one mile from Littleton old Common, three miles from depot on the Fitchburg Railroad, and two miles from the depot on the Stoney Brook Railroad at Forge Village, and ten miles from Lowell. The farm contains one hundred and sixty acres of land, well divided and well fenced with stone wall; there is upon the farm a large and convenient house, two barns, and all other out-buildings necessary on a large farm, with good wells of water at the house and barns; good cellars for the dairy business, the farm is well wooded, and the pasture land is second to none in the town, and will keep sixteen cows, and hay is cut sufficient to winter the same, and more. There is upon the farm an apple orchard producing from eighty to one hundred barrels of market Apples. There is upon the farm a cranberry meadow, producing from fifty to one hundred and fifty bushels of cranberries. The above farm will be sold entire, or in lots, the pasture in one, the wood and meadow in one, or the buildings and tillage land, which would be about forty acres. The stock and tools, with the entire crop, will be sold with farm if wanted, and a liberal pay-day given for a part of the purchase money, or a discount for cash, and possession given after the first of January next. For further particulars please call on Daniel Conant, of Stow, or Benjamin Edwards, Littleton Common, or of the subscriber on the premises
LYMAN CARR.
Westford, Sept. 15. 3w*

Farm for Sale in Hopkinton.

SITUATED about one mile from the centre of the town on the Holliston road, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land. It is suitably divided into mowing, pasturing, tillage, and 32 acres wood land; it is within 3½ miles of the Worcester railroad. There is upon the farm between 5 and 600 Apple Trees, and good variety of Pear, Peach and Plum Trees.—The house is brick, and has been built about 10 years, and other buildings, comprising a barn 30 by 65 feet, woodshed, carriage house, granary, cider mill. There is one of the most flourishing academies in the county within ½ of a mile of said farm, making it a desirable situation for any one wishing a pleasant country seat. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.
JOANNA ADAMS.
Or to S. D. Davenport, 43 Shoe & Leather street, Wm. Claflin, 17 Shoe and Leather street, or James Clark, 102 Milk street.
Hopkinton, Sept. 13. 6w. sep15.

Real Estate for Sale.

SITUATED in Millbury, County of Worcester, about 4 miles from the business part of the city of Worcester, containing about two hundred and sixteen acres of land, divided into mowing, pasturing, tillage and woodland. Buildings nearly new and in good repair, well watered by the Blackstone River and its branches, and with soft spring water at the house and barn by aqueduct. Those wishing to invest capital in real estate will find this a rare opportunity on account of location, diversity of soils, &c.
D. B. SIBLEY.
Millbury, Armory Village. tf. sep15.

Plonghs!

IMPROVED GREENSWARD PLOUGHS, for sale at PARKER & WHITE'S Agricultural Warehouse, 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone St., Boston. s15

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

BY License of the Court of Probate, for the County of Middlesex, will be sold at public auction on Thursday the 19th day of October next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, about three and one fourth acres of meadow and wood land, situated in the northeasterly part of Marlboro', on the southerly side of the County road leading from Felton Ville to Boston, and belonging to the heirs of the late Abner B. Smith, of said Marlborough, deceased.
Conditions at sale.
CAROLINE SMITH, Guardian.
Marlborough, August 29, 1849. 3w. sep8.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the Goods and Estate of
SALLY TISDALE,
late of Walpole, in the County of Norfolk, widow, deceased, and has accepted said trust. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to COLBURN ELLIS, Adm'r.
Dedham, Sept. 8th. 3w.

Sale of Cattle.

THE Subscriber having sold his entire crop of hay, will sell at Public Auction, on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at one o'clock, P. M., at his residence in Princeton, Mass., his stock of Cattle, consisting of two yoke of working oxen, nine milch cows, eight yearling heifers, six heifer calves, one full blood Durham bull, one year old, and one two year old stag; the cows and heifers, are all in calf by the above mentioned bull.

Persons wishing to supply themselves with good milking stock, will do well to attend and purchase at this sale.

The sale will be without reserve. JOHN BROOKS.
Princeton, Sept. 3, 1849. 3w sep15

Notice

IS hereby given, that the Subscriber has been duly appointed administrator to the estate of
DANIEL JAQUES,
late of Tyngsborough, in the county of Middlesex, yeoman, deceased, intestate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons, having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to
ANDREW SPAULDING, Adm'r.
Tyngsborough, Sept. 4th, 1849. 3w sept3.

Notice

IS hereby given, that the Subscriber has been duly appointed administrator to the estate of
JAMES LELAND,
late of Sherburne, in the county of Middlesex, yeoman, deceased, intestate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons, having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons, indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to
JAMES H. LELAND, Adm'r.
Sherburne, Sept. 4th, 1849. 3w* sept8.

To the Hon. S. P. P. Fay, Esquire, Judge of the Court of Probate, in and for the County of Middlesex, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The petition of Andrew Spaulding, of Dunstable, in said County, administrator of the estate of Daniel Jaques, late of Tyngsborough, in said county of Middlesex, yeoman, deceased, intestate.

HUMBLY shows, That the just debts, which the said deceased owned at the time of his death, together with the widow's allowance and charges of administration, including future probable charges, amount to the sum of twelve hundred and ninety-nine dollars and twenty-five cents, that the value of the personal estate of the said deceased, by the inventory thereof duly exhibited in the Probate Office, is three hundred and seventy-one dollars and seventy-five cents, and the value of the real estate of said deceased, by the said inventory, is nine hundred dollars, and is so situated that a partial sale thereof would greatly injure the residue thereof.

Wherefore your petitioner prays, that he may be empowered and licensed to sell the whole of the real estate of said deceased, for the payment of his just debts and charges of administration, and reasons aforesaid.

ANDREW SPAULDING.

Middlesex, ss. At a Court of Probate holden at Cambridge, in and for said County of Middlesex, on the fourth day of September, A. D. 1849.

Upon the petition aforesaid this day preferred by the above named Andrew Spaulding, administrator. *Ordered*, that the said administrator notify all persons interested therein to appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Cambridge in and for said county, on the second Tuesday of October next, by publication of the foregoing petition with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed in Boston, the last publication to be one week at least before the said second Tuesday of October, when and where they may be heard concerning the same; and make return under oath of his doings herein, unto said Court.

S. P. P. FAY, J. Prob.
sep. 7. 3w Copy, Attest, ISAAC FISKE, Reg.

To the Honorable S. P. P. Fay, Esquire, Judge of the Court of Probate, in and for the county of Middlesex, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The petition of Abner Greenwood, of Ashland in said county, administrator of the estate of William Greenwood, late of Hopkinton, in said county of Middlesex, blacksmith, deceased, intestate.

HUMBLY shows, That the just debts, which the said deceased owed at the time of his death, to other with the widow's allowance and charges of administration, amount to the sum of seven hundred and sixty-four dollars and seventy cents, that the value of the personal estate of the said deceased, by the inventory thereof duly exhibited in the Probate office, and cash received for sale of real estate, under a former licence, is three hundred and seven dollars and fifty-five cents, and the value of the real estate of said deceased, by the said inventory, is seven hundred and fifteen dollars.

Wherefore your petitioner prays, that he may be empowered and licensed to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased, as will raise the sum of four hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifteen cents, for the payment of his just debts and charges of administration.

ABNER GREENWOOD.

Middlesex, ss. At a Court of Probate holden at Cambridge, in and for said county of Middlesex, on the fourth day of September, A. D. 1849.

Upon the petition aforesaid of this day preferred by the above-named Abner Greenwood, administrator. *Ordered*, that the said administrator notify all persons interested therein, to appear at a Court of Probate, to be holden at Cambridge, in and for said county, on the second Tuesday of October next, by publication of the foregoing petition with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the newspaper, called the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed at Boston, to be five days at least before the said second Tuesday of October, when and where they may be heard concerning the same; and make return under oath of his doings herein, unto said Court.

S. P. P. FAY, J. Prob.
sept8 3w* Cop. Att. ISAAC FISKE, Sec.

New Mode of Insurance.

LOWELL TRADERS' AND MECHANICS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Risks are divided into two Classes.

The FIRST CLASS consists of Dwelling Houses and Farmers' Property.

The SECOND CLASS consists of Merchandise and Property not extra hazardous.

Each Class being liable for its own Losses.

DIRECTORS:

Thos. Hopkinson, *President*,	Peter Powers,
Thomas Nesmith,	Sewall G. Mack,
A. C. Wheelock,	B. H. Weaver,
Joshua Converse,	Charles B. Coburn,
Edward F. Watson,	Thomas B. Cumins,
James H. Rand,	James Dinsmoor, *Sec'y.*

Office in Appleton Block, Central st. 3m* sept.

Farm for Sale.

SITUATED in the town of Petersham, and one mile from the village, contains 66 acres of good land, house and shed, barn and shed, about 100 apple trees, some peach and pear trees. Price of the farm $900. It will be sold immediately, with the crops, stock and tools, if desired.

Also, 5 superior Cows, one yoke of Oxen, Horse, &c. The cows, stock, tools and crops, will be sold at a discount, if applied for immediately. The farm will be sold separate, or with the rest of the things, as may be wanted. Any one wishing a farm all stocked, cheap, will do well to apply immediately.

$500 can remain on a mortgage, if desired. Address JARUS W. STONE, post paid. 7w* aug25

Cranberry Rakes.

A LOT of Superior Cranberry Rakes, with cast steel teeth, just received and for sale low at Quincy Hall, by
sept1. RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO.

Barn Door Rollers.

BARN Door Rollers of improved patterns, of all sizes, 1 yd., 2 inch, 3 inch, 4 inch, 6 inch, and 8 inch, and 10 inch diameter, for sale at reduced prices, by RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO., Quincy Hall, Boston. sept1.

Cattle Ties.

JUST received per "Anglo American," from Liverpool,
200 doz. Cow Ties,
100 do Ox Ties,
Also 300 do pairs Trace Chains, 6½ to 7½ feet,
100 do do Leading Chains, 9 to 10 feet,
100 do Curry Combs.
At wholesale and retail, by RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO, Quincy Hall, Boston. sept1

Chaptal's Agricultural Chemistry.

A BOOK which no farmer should be without, for sale at the low price of 50 cents each.
Also, Mowbray on Poultry, for 37½ cents. For sale by
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
51 & 52 North Market st.
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Memoirs of the Buckminsters.

TICKNOR & CO. have for sale Memoirs of Rev. Joseph Buckminster, D.D., and of his son Rev. Joseph Stevens Buckminster, by Eliza Buckminster Lee, 1 vol. 12mo. sept8. 135 Washington street.

A Popular Book.

TICKNOR & CO. have just published the eighth revised edition, with additions of Alderbrook. A collection of Fanny Forrester's Village Sketches, Poems, &c., 2 vols. 12mo. 135 Wash

THE POET'S CORNER.

THE SHOULDER TO THE WHEEL.

BY CHARLOTTE YOUNG.

The shoulder to the wheel!
Fellow mortal faint and low,
Children may sit down and weep,
But man must up and do.
In thy mind are idly lying
Powers that all thy foes outnumber;
For a purpose ever dying,
Thou canst rouse them from their slumber;
Rouse thee, then, begin to-day
Man who rules, or man who delves—
Upward look, but ever say,
God helps those who help themselves!

The shoulder to the wheel!
For there's work enough to do,
For the country, for thyself,
For the child that loveth you.
Nought the drooping heart obtaineth;
All the active spirit gaineth;
In his trial strength he respeth,
Runs the race another creepeth.
Rouse thee, then, begin to-day
Man who rules, or man who delves—
Upward look, but ever say,
God helps those who help themselves!

FORGET NOT THE UNHAPPY.

Forget not the unhappy
Amid the bright and gay,
The world can give you nothing
It will not take away;
Make much, then, of the moments
Ye never can renew
And forget not the unhappy,
For, oh! their friends are few!

Their friends are few, and faintly
They whisper comfort now;
And offer scant assistance
With cold and cautious brow;
Each minute they are gazing,
Upon their watch to go:
Oh! forget not the unhappy,
For kindness cometh slow!

Forget not the unhappy,
Though sorrow may annoy,
There's something then for memory
Hereafter to enjoy!
Oh! still from Fortune's garland
Some flowers for others strew;
And forget not the unhappy,
For ah! their friends are few.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The Roman Lovers.

BY SIDNEY SMITH.

CHAPTER I.

It was evening. The last rays of the declining sun were fast disappearing beneath the western horizon, but its soft and mellow beams were still sufficient to light up the scene around. Beneath the arbor of a country villa, some twenty stadia from the city of Rome, sat a maiden, over whose head eighteen summers had not yet passed. In her hand she held a roll of parchment, upon which her eyes remained steadfastly fixed, without once raising them to gaze upon the splendid scene open to her view. And what could be traced on that parchment which could absorb the thoughts and feelings of the maid, as to make surrounding objects lost to her?

It was the history of the works of the Saviour of mankind; of Him who, to redeem the children of men from the transgression of their first parent, calmly suffered upon the cross!

As the maiden read of the meekness, and submission, and suffering of the Lord, the tears started from her eyes; and laying the parchment on the seat before her, she gave herself up to sweet and holy meditation, unmindful of the increasing darkness.

Ah, maiden, awake from thine own thoughts! Gaze around, and ward off the danger near. Alas! thou seest not that form, which, silently and stealthily as a serpent, is now approaching thee. Thou seest not the malign expression of that dark face, as it now bends over thee. As it gazes on the parchment, a fiend like joy spreads over that countenance. For a moment, the lips part and the figure seems about to speak; but they are again closed without emitting any sound, and the figure glides away, unperceived, without the slightest noise. All this passed, yet the maiden was unconscious of aught around her. Wrapped in her own meditations, she neither heard nor saw the movement of the figure which so lately stood near her.

Another form now approached the maid, but from a different direction, and in a different manner from the one who had before come near her. He came forward quietly, but without attempt at concealment, and as if fearing nothing. His form was noble, and his face moulded in the most correct style of Roman beauty.

He was dressed after the manner of an officer of the emperor's guard, and wore, at his right side, the Roman short sword. This was the only offensive weapon he had about him.

The maiden, upon noticing his approach, greeted him with a smile. He seated himself at her side, and, taking up the parchment, glanced at it with a saddened brow; then, turning to the maiden, he said: "Virginia, do you still adhere to these dangerous doctrines?—Know you not of the emperor's proclamation against all who profess to believe them?"

"I know full well, Lucius," sadly but firmly, replied the maiden, "the danger I incur by believing in Christianity; but were it threefold more dangerous, still would I adhere most faithfully to its cause. Oh! Lucius, you know not the strength this faith imparts. At the stake, it would sustain my fortitude, and enable me to die, as should a Roman maiden and a follower of Christ."

As Virginia spoke, Lucius gazed upon her dilated and speaking eyes, with looks of ardent admiration, and thought with wonder upon a doctrine which caused even a tender maid, not yet arrived at the age of womanhood—one that knew nothing of the sorrows of life, but only of its joys—to talk thus calmly of an agonizing death.

"Lucius," continued Virginia, "let us talk no more upon this. Could I hope to convert you to this sublime faith, my exertions would be well repaid. But no; for that I can never hope. Yet the day may come when, with me, you may believe in Christ; when we may worship him where—these writings tell me—oppression and tyranny will cease."

"Virginia, if Lucius, by any word, has pained your heart, forgive him. The gods know that the life of Lucius is, at any moment, at the disposal of Virginia."

As Lucius thus spoke, he knelt at the feet of Virginia; and taking her hand in his, he raised it respectfully to his lips. He then continued:—

"I have just left Aulus, your good uncle, of whom I asked consent to our betrothal. He has accorded it most willingly, although I had feared otherwise."

"But, Lucius," said the maid, "will not the knowledge of my belief in Christianity prevent your wish to wed me?"

"And can Virginia think that of one who has always loved her so devotedly?" cried Lucius, in an impassioned tone. "But let us now retire, dear, the shades of evening have fallen fast, and the dew will soon cover the earth."

He wrapped her mantle closely round her fragile form, and they both took a path leading direct to the villa.

Scarcely had they disappeared, when that form which had before approached Virginia, unseen by her, once more emerged from the surrounding bushes. A more dark and gloomy countenance than belonged to that man was never made. Conflicting passions had combined to render a once handsome face direful to look upon. He gazed after the receding forms of Lucius and Virginia, and his face expressed the fierce passions which reigned within his bosom.

As the last glimpse of them disappeared among the trees, his rage found vent in words. "So thou art to have her, Lucius; her who scorned the offers of Caius Sempronius. Thou mayst, if naught should happen to prevent. But beware! thou art not yet secure. I hold a secret, which shall yet satisfy my dearest hopes of vengeance. Nero will gladly welcome new victims to satisfy his insatiate love of blood; and then shall Caius be revenged, proud maid, for all thy scorn. Thou art a Christian, Virginia, and can endure tortures, and not renounce thy faith. This is well. Thy constancy may one day be put to the proof. Although thy uncle has been senator, and Lucius is now the captain of Nero's guards, yet all this will not tempt the emperor to spare thee. Sooner far will he involve the others in thy ruin."

So saying, Caius Sempronius once more disappeared among the bushes; and, mounting his charger, which had been concealed without the walls, he set out toward home, revolving in his own dark mind schemes for compassing the ruin of the unsuspecting Virginia.

* * * * * * *

CHAPTER II.

Two months passed over the heads of Lucius and his betrothed Virginia, and nothing occurred to disturb the felicity enjoyed by them. Virginia continued to hear of the cruelty of the emperor Nero to her Christian friends, and her heart bled as she thought of their sufferings. Nothing had been said by either herself or Lucius upon the subject of Christianity, since the night on which Lucius had asked the consent of Aulus to his betrothal with his niece. Both mutually forbore speaking to each other upon a subject which caused pain to both.

Virginia knew not that any one but Lucius was aware of her departure from the faith of her fathers. She was fully conscious of the danger she was in, should her secret be discovered. Even her uncle Aulus, who loved her as his own child, would probably disown her, if he knew of her heresy.

Once more in that arbor, where, two months before, they had sat, Lucius and Virginia were side by side. Happy were their faces, and happy were their thoughts, as they thus sat and poured into each other's ears their words of love. They thought neither of the past nor future; the present was theirs to enjoy, unmixed by any gloomy forebodings.

What had they to do with the cares and troubles of the cold and selfish world! Their happiness was centered in themselves; and events, which might ruffle the smooth serenity of their lives, were passed unheeded by.

How bright, but yet how transitory is the first dream of love to youth! Like a flake of snow, which we may hold for an instant in our hands, and admire its beauty and purity, it melts within our grasp and leaves nothing but a drop of cold water, with no resemblance to its former beauty. How loath are all to awake from this bright and pleasant dream, to the stern and cold realities of life, so different from our fond anticipations! But so it is; sooner or later, all must find this life to be a dream, an empty bubble; and, unless prepared for a better one hereafter, how chill and drear is the prospect before us! A long and weary pilgrimage would lay before us, without a ray of hope or comfort to light us upon our journey. "Vanity of vanities—all is vanity."

Long did Lucius and Virginia sit together in that arbor; and sweet to each other's ears were the words that fell from their lips—words of love, and joy, and happiness to come. Oh! that *they* should ever awake from their dreams!

But why starts Lucius so suddenly! Is his dream already ended! Hark! along the garden paths comes the heavy tramp of armed men. Nearer and nearer the sounds approach; but still stands Lucius at the entrance of the arbor, transfixed with wonder at those strange sounds in that place. But now all is explained to him; for, advancing towards him, he beholds a band of the emperor's guards, led by Caius Sempronius. Triumphant scorn is seated upon the features of Caius, and Virginia trembled when she looked upon him. In a loud voice he said:—

"Virginia, the emperor commands you to appear before him, and has sent me to fulfil those commands."

At these words, the calmness of Lucius returned to him, and he spoke to Sempronius.

"It is my duty, Sempronius, as captain of the guards, to see to the fulfilment of the emperor's commands."

Sempronius smiled upon Lucius as he thus spoke:—

"Lucius," he said, "is no longer captain of the emperor's guards; that honor is now assigned to Sempronius. And Lucius himself must appear before the emperor to answer to the charge of heresy."

Lucius now comprehended the full extent of their danger. No chance of escape appeared to him. He knew well the bloody character of the relentless Nero, and that both friends and enemies became victims to his savage cruelty. Unsheathing the sword buckled to his side, he placed himself before Virginia.

"Soldiers, Romans," he cried, "come on and slay your captain; alive, he will never be taken. As a Roman will Lucius die, with his sword in his hand. The gods will protect me; and, if it be their will, I shall yet be saved from your hands."

For a moment, the soldiers hesitated; they all loved Lucius, and were loath to attack him.—But the stern voice of Sempronius ordered them forward; and fear being stronger within them than love they rushed upon the brave Lucius. The two foremost men fell before his flashing sword, a third shared the same fate of his companions; but numbers at last conquered, and Lucius was borne down and overpowered by his enemies.

Sempronius had commanded the soldiers on no account to slay him. He was bound firmly, as was also Virginia. Aulus, too, was taken, and carried, with the others, before the emperor's tribunal.

When in Rome, the prisoners were confined in different dungeons, and were not allowed opportunity to speak together. They remained long in suspense as to their future fate. Had not Lucius resisted the emperor's commands, he might soon have regained his liberty; but that crime alone, he well knew, was sufficient to be punished by death. But he cared not for life, now that all hopes of saving Virginia had vanished.

She had been offered life and freedom, on condition of her abjuring Christianity; but her firmness forsook her not in this emergency, and she persisted in her belief. Aulus, her uncle, was liberated, and allowed to retain his possessions.

The dooms of Virginia and Lucius were, at last, fixed upon, and communicated to them the night before they were to be put into execution. They received their sentences calmly, and with no signs of fear.

* * * * *

The morning sun shone down brightly; not a cloud obscured its flashing rays.

At an early hour, the amphitheatre was crowded by an anxious populace, awaiting the destruction of the Roman Lucius by wild beasts. As soon as the emperor had arrived, the busy hum of voices was suddenly hushed, and all looked into the arena for the entrance of Lucius. They waited not long for his appearance; soon he entered the arena. In his hand he held a drawn sword, which was allowed him to defend himself from the attacks of the wild beast that was to be let in upon him. Should he be able to save himself, the emperor had promised him life.

Lucius looked calmly around upon the assembled thousands gathered together to witness his destruction, and then stood, waiting the appearance of his formidable antagonist. A grated door, at one side of the arena, was now pushed open from above by one of the keepers; and, with a roar that reverberated throughout that spacious building, the savage animal that had been therein confined, sprang out.

It was a lion, of the fiercest and largest species, which had been but the day before brought to Rome, lately caught from the forests of Asia. For a moment, the king of beasts gazed upon the form of the man placed to contend with him. He crouched, and made a fearful spring at Lucius; but the Roman had watched all his movements, and rapidly as the spring of the animal itself, he had drawn himself to one side, and before the beast could recover himself from the effect of that spring, he passed his sword into its body.

With a terrific howl, the lion rolled over upon the floor, and was quickly despatched by Lucius. Shouts of joy from the multitude shook the amphitheatre. There were but two persons in that crowd who did not rejoice; one was the emperor Nero; and the other the baffled Caius Sempronius. Lucius stood calmly, until the tumult had subsided; and then, turning his eyes towards the galleries, he said, in a loud voice:

"Romans, until this day, I was not a Christian; but now I know that the God of the Christians alone saved me. Now, Romans, will a Roman show you how to die. Virginia, thy God is now my God."

As he said this, he plunged his own sword into his bosom, and fell dead upon the body of his fallen adversary. A breathless silence reigned throughout the house, contrasting strangely with the tumult that had before been heard there.—The bodies of the Roman and the lion were removed from the arena, and the crowd gradually dispersed.

On the afternoon of the same day, the populace of Rome were amused by another sight, even more hideous in its details than the one above narrated; this was the burning of the Christian maiden Virginia, at the stake.

She remained calm and unmoved to the last; not a groan escaped her lips; but she continued in earnest prayer. Just before she expired, she cried aloud—

"Lucius, we meet in heaven. Oh, God, receive my soul!"

With these words upon her lips, her pure spirit left its earthly tenement, and winged its course upward to the throne of that God for whose faith she had suffered.

Caius Sempronius witnessed this horrible scene, but he did not long enjoy the fruit of his wickedness. He was shortly after denounced to the emperor as a traitor, and, by his order, was stripped, suspended by the head with a fork, and whipped to death.

Of the after fate of the emperor Nero it is unnecessary to speak. Readers conversant with Roman history know it as well as I.

[Ladies' Book.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.—Fashion seems to be now taking a holiday, like the gay wearers. The autumnal novelties which are in preparation have not yet appeared. Taffetas are greatly in vogue; Chinese crapes, more *habilles*, also make charming dresses for this season, and rival the muslins lined with light-colored silks. The bodices are made higher than ever up to the throat, and quite plain. For slight thin persons, the *corsages* are plaited at the bottom in the form of a fan, but tight on the shoulders. The sleeves also, as may be seen in our engraving, are very open, falling over a large muslin or tulle sleeve, drawn in at the wrist with an insertion; these large sleeves are trimmed with a pretty puffing, and have an excellent effect.

The make of dresses *a la ardiniere* is also very *recherche*. In the country, it suits young persons especially: the front of the bodice is low, cut square; is ornamented with five frills one above the other, forming a point; a tucker of plaited muslin is placed inside the *corsage*; it is trimmed with a *ruche* round the throat, and the front of the *chemisette* is closed with studs of precious stones of very small dimensions: thus emeralds, rubies, pearls, topizes, amethysts, should be chosen, according to the color of the dress, which is made with short sleeves. The sleeves are trimmed with frills of lace like that on the front of the bodice. If an analogous, but more simple *toilette* be desired, the frills of the *corsage* and the sleeves should be made of the same stuff as the dress. These dresses are of elegant simplicity.

The bonnets are worn more open than at any period of the season; they are made of *poult de soie*, trimmed with *ruches*, and on each side are placed tuft'e rosettes, or bunches of autumnal flowers. Flowers or *ruches* are worn less inside; the open baloon-shape of the poke leaves the *bandeaux* and the entire oval of the face uncovered. This fashion is becoming to young, pretty women, but we do not recommend it to others.

Children's costumes are always engaging to mammas, and really now their dresses are charming. For little boys, we see *blouses*, with square epaulettes, and drawn in at the waist by a belt of Russia leather: a fine cambric plaited shirt, very high, with a simple band round the throat, and cambric puffling sleeves; a felt hat, turned up with a bunch of feathers at the side, completes the dress. Little girls' skirts are made excessively full, only descending to the knees, where they disclose richly embroidered drawers, trimmed with Valenciennes lace; the bodices, like those of grown persons, are ornamented with frills.

HOW THIEVES ARE MADE.

No one becomes a thief at once. It takes time to form this character. The beginning is small, but unless checked the work goes surely on till great crimes are committed.

Stealing fruit from orchards and gardens is generally the first step that leads to a thievish character. Boys in their teens, or even younger do this—that is, *some* boys do—those whose parents think little of moral discipline, and who regard pilfering rather as a cunning trick, than as a crime to be abhorred and corrected at all hazards. There are such parents in every community, and they are breeding thieves who are a curse to society. We have known an indulgent mother, a zealous church member, who, as such, is bound to train up her children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, to send her son out into another's cornfield before noon to get an armful of corn for the family's dinner, without his knowledge or consent, and, after feasting upon it, go to meeting and rejoice to hear Universalism abused as a system that leads to all manner of sin. There is a large orchard outskirting our village, to which many parents send their children with bags and baskets for apples to eat and cook, never thinking to ask the owner's leave for the fruit. This is the way to make thieves. Children will begin by stealing a pocket full of apples; next, they will fill bags or baskets with them; next, they will dig holes in the ground, or burrow into hay-mows and lay in barrels of fruit for winter's use. From the orchard they will venture into gardens and steal melons, plums, &c, and from this will advance into the barn and steal eggs, or into the house, and steal something that strikes their fancy there. The next we hear of them is, that they have pilfered from the stores, nuts, oranges, handkerchiefs, money, &c. It now takes but a little more courage to break open a store or a bank, or to meet a man and rob him in the highway, after knocking him down, and perhaps stabbing him to death. Thus the character is sure to ripen off, from a pilferer of orchards and gardens to store-breaking, highway robbery and murder—the jail, the state prison and the gallows. We know boys that we see every day who are running the road to crime and ruin as fast as their legs can carry them. If parents *love* their children, we beg them to look at the consequences of their own neglect. Restrain a child when he is young, and there is hope that he will not bring himself to ruin or you to disgrace; but if you allow *little* vices and crimes to go uncorrected, you may be sure that those *little* things will soon become very *great* ones, and then it will be too late to rectify them. The *habits* are powerful, and these are formed in early life. Of what vast importance then is it that parents should watch over the habits of their children and see that they are formed on virtue's side. To allow children to loaf about the streets or lie under fences concocting mischief, when they should be in school; to rove amongst fields and orchards on the Sabbath, when they should be in church; to build little houses, or cabins, out of sight of moral people, and there call together kindred idlers by evening to play cards, read licentious books, talk vile stuff, eat the fruit they have pilfered, the eggs they have stolen, and otherwise *amuse* themselves at the sacrifice of their vitue,—is a *sure* way to educate them for the penitentiary and the gallows. We have several such schools in town in full blast, and the parents of the pupils in them seem to look on with unconcern, if not with approval!—Well, the world, we suppose, must always have its knaves and thieves and murderers in it, and the next generation bids fair to have enough of them. [Gospel Banner, Augusta, Me.

DOINGS OF THE AMERICAN BOARD. *Pittsfield*, September 13. The morning session of the Missionary Board, on Wednesday, was chiefly occupied in hearing reports. The one which excited most interest relates to the subject of slavery. The missionaries among the Cherokees and Choctaws, hire slaves and admit slaveholders to their churches. They were given to understand that it was desirable for them neither to own slaves, nor to hire them, and to have as little to do with the system as possible. Acting upon this principle, they never allowed themselves to purchase slaves, except to emancipate them, and for a while endeavored to do without hiring them—but finding it difficult to obtain any other help, they employ them, and justify themselves on the ground of necessity. They also justify their receiving slaveholders into their communion, on the ground that credible evidence of piety entitles one to church privileges, and that sustaining the relation of slaveholder is not of itself inconsistent with such evidence.

The reports read yesterday take the ground that the missionaries and mission churches are to be allowed to judge for themselves, who are worthy to be received into their communion, according to the principles of our Congregational and Presbyterian Churches at home, but very urgently recommend that their missionaries give up the hiring of slaves, even, and stand as disconnected from the system as possible.

The afternoon and evening sessions were mostly occupied with addresses. An unusually large number of returned missionaries were present, and were listened to with great interest. Mr. Van Lennep from Smyrna, Mr. Stoddard from Persia, Mr. Bliss from Turkey, and Mr. Thompson from Syria, in particular, reported a very promising state of things in their several fields of labor. Mr. Thompson gave a touching account of a missionary meeting which he attended just before he left, on Mount Zion at Jerusalem, and paid a beautiful tribute to the piety and zeal of Bishop Gobat, the English missionary Bishop at that place, and who is already favorably known to the public by his work on Abyssinia.

A striking circumstance was mentioned in one of the reports, on Monday. In noticing the loss of one of their missionaries, by shipwreck, in the Chinese Sea, it stated that this was the first one of their number who had ever perished in the ocean, which is certainly very noticeable, considering that the Board has been carrying on its operations for 40 years, and sent out at different times, not less than six-hundred laborers, some of them crossing and re-crossing the ocean repeatedly. [Springfield Republican.

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS. The annual meeting of the American Board, at Pittsfield, was very fully attended, Mr. Frelinghuysen presiding. The annual sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Cox of Brooklyn. The Springfield Republican says of the business affairs of the society—

The financial condition of the society, it would seem from the Treasurer's Report, has somewhat improved. Last year found them in debt some $60,000. About $50,000 has been subscribed during the year towards the liquidation of this debt, which, together with $240,000 contributed towards its ordinary expenses, gives them $290,000 as the whole amount of their annual receipts. There still remains, however, a deficiency of $30,000, which must be made up, as it was last year, or the society curtail somewhat the extent of its operations.

FATHER MATHEW TO MAYOR BIGELOW.

TO HIS HONOR THE MAYOR OF BOSTON:

My Dear Sir,—On the eve of my departure from Boston, permit me to return to its intelligent and philanthropic citizens, through you, their respected chief magistrate, my heartfelt and grateful acknowledgments, as well for their public recognition of my humble services in the cause of Moral Reform, as for the many acts of courtesy, and delicate attentions which I have experienced at their hands.

My visit to your city has afforded me the opportunity of fulfilling a long and fondly cherished wish, that of personally thanking the benevolent citizens of Boston for their generous bounty to my afflicted fellow-countrymen. In the distribution of that bounty to a suffering people, I have acted as your almoner, and never have I discharged that duty without offering a fervent prayer to "the giver of every good and perfect gift," that He would pour his choicest blessing on a people whose Christian sympathy, profuse and generous and unsolicited, will never be obliterated from the "Irish heart." I deeply regret, the temporary absence of my esteemed friend Captain Forbes, whose zealous, kind hearted, and indefatigable exertions on that occasion, were beyond all praise; while I rejoice to learn that even recently, his unexampled bravery has, by a providential agency, rescued many from the horrors of a watery grave, and secured for him, as the "hero of suffering humanity," a chaplet more enduring and noble than ever graced a conqueror's brow.

Since my arrival in your city, I have had many opportunities of observing the influence of those important agencies which the enlightened civilization of the present day employs to mitigate or remove 'the thousand ills to which flesh is heir.' In the management of your public institutions, conducted in a spirit of pure and comprehensive benevolence, you have reduced the science of philanthropy to a system, and blend in harmonious combination the loftiest principles of Christian charity with the everyday duties of active life. Your admirable provision for the health and comfort of the citizens—your superior civic and sanitary arrangements—the abundant supply of pure water, conveyed regardless of expense, for so many miles, by that magnificent aqueduct, in itself a monument of native skill and enterprise; the advantage of healthful recreation and invigorating exercise afforded by your "Common"—of the extent and picturesque beauty of which, its sloping walks, its cool recesses, its rural scenery, and splendid "jet d'eau," you may feel justly proud—all command my humble yet unqualified admiration.

Among the public institutions which I have visited, and for a minute inspection of which I am indebted to the courtesy of Alderman Grant, was "the Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind," where a system of training is adopted, the results of which would appear almost incredible. I gazed with admiration and astonishment: at sigh less, though intellectual groups there assembled to meet me, and never will I forget the thrilling emotions which I experienced in that brief interview, as well as in my subsequent visit to the Experimental School for Idiotic Children. The Hospital and Quarantine Establishments on Deer Island, are worthy the character of Boston; and the kindness and attention shown by my friend, Dr. Moriarty, and the other officers of that establishment, to the poor suffering emigrant, deserve the warmest commendation. The same kind and efficient management pervades the character of the House of Correction, and Lunatic Asylum, at South Boston.

It would extend this letter beyond its proper limits were I to more than allude to the order, neatness, and regularity of that noble institution, the Massachusetts Hospital, in which I was particularly struck with the attention paid to its unfortunate inmates. The Eye Hospital, also, if time permitted, merits from me particular encomiastic observations. In all instances, I must congratulate the City Authorities, on their selection of officers of superior intelligence and high moral worth. I must not here omit doing an act of justice to the "Sisters of Charity," or Angels of Mercy, as they may be more justly called, by whose presence and labors your city is blessed, who, fearless of the dungeon's gloom, or breath of pestilence, fly to pillow the drooping head of disease, and bid the pale, expiring sinner hope. I have inspected the portion of their Institution allotted to female orphans, and have been forcibly struck with the neatness and comfort of their domestic arrangements. I thank God for having raised up for those helpless children "nursing mothers," who so well supply the loss of their parents, carrying them tenderly, as "lambs in their bosoms," and for having enabled those devoted ladies, unsustained by any endowment, but that of casual benevolence, to feed and clothe those poor and friendless children "who were ready to perish." Such disinterested goodness is its own recompense, and I fervently pray that the Almighty Parent, with whose gracious purposes they so faithfully co-operate, will confer on them a reward far beyond all human approbation.

When I think, dear sir, of the historic associations connected with your city, justly termed the Cradle of American Independence, and the nurse and handmaid of art, science and commerce—when I look over the catalogue of bright and illustrious names which it has added to American Literature, and which have earned for it a classic, as well as a historic celebrity—when I think of my privilege, in becoming personally acquainted with men, whom to know is to esteem and honor—when I recollect that my mission in your city was, by special invitation, opened in that hall, sacred to freedom and independence, and that in the prosecution of my arduous labors I have met the generous sympathy and cordial co-operation of men of all sects and of all parties, it is, I assure you, honored sir, with feelings of no ordinary regret, that I bid adieu to the citizens of Boston, whose extreme kindness, courtesy and attention, I will ever gratefully remember.

To you, dear sir, I need not express my high sense of personal obligation. Believe me, your many acts of urbanity, kindness, and splendid hospitality, are sincerely appreciated by,

With profound respect,
Your grateful and devoted friend,
THEOBALD MATHEW.

Boston, 7th September, 1849.

CALIFORNIA ELECTIONS, &c.

An election took place on the 1st of August, at which Peter H. Burnett was chosen Judge of the Superior Court, receiving 1298 votes, against 212 cast for Kimball H. Dimmock. Horace Hawes was elected Prefect of the San Francisco district by 913 votes, against 444 for William A. Buffum, and F. Turk and John T. Voight were chosen second Alcaldes, and Francis Guerrero and J. R. Davis sub-Prefects, and the following persons, members of the Town Council: Talbot H. Greene, Henry A. Harrison, Alfred J. Ellis, Stephen Harris, Thos. B. Winston, John Townsend.

These officers will continue in office until the first of January, 1850, when their places will be supplied by the officers elected at the regular election, to be held in November.

The salaries are fixed by the governor, but cannot exceed, for Superior Judges, $4000 per annum; for Prefects, $2500; and for Judges of first instance, $1500. The salaries will be paid out of the civil fund accruing from customs, unless otherwise ordered from Washington.

This election was held in pursuance of the proclamation of Gen. Riley. The Legislative Assembly of San Francisco, on the 9th July, submitted the question to a popular election, whether their power should continue. The result was—for the Legislative Assembly 167; against it 7.

Notwithstanding this great majority, the members of the Legislature, in view of the smallness of the vote, resigned, and the election under Riley's recommendation, took place as above stated.

The Alta California of August 2 has an account of an attack, by an armed party of Americans, on the 16th of July, upon the Chilians, and other foreigners in San Francisco, with the consequent proceedings of the citizens. The attack appears to have been unprovoked and very savage; and the assailants were a large number of turbulent and lawless fellows, who had organised themselves for mischief under the name, first of "Hounds," and then of "Regulators."

A meeting of citizens was called in the afternoon, and attended by about 230, who formed themselves into a police, and proceeded to arrest the Regulators. Seventeen were in custody by sun down, who were placed on board the U. S. ship Warren for safe keeping.

On Tuesday, July 17, a grand jury was organised for the occasion, and soon brought in an indictment against the prisoners, charging them with conspiracy, riot, robbery, and assault with intent to kill.

Samuel Roberts, the leader, was found guilty on all the charges, and the jury recommended that he be sentenced to exile, "to some port in the United States," never to return on pain of death. Theodore R. Saunders was found guilty on all the charges except that of conspiracy. James H. Harrison and George Batchelder, were found guilty on some of the charges; and John Powers, George Childs, and Cyrus Leathersby, were acquitted.

Sentences. S. Roberts and T. R. Saunders, 10 years in penitentiary at hard labor. John Conley, fine of $1,000 and 1 year penitentiary. David Gale, fine of $500 and 6 months penitentiary. A. St. John, fine of $500 and to give bond in $5000 to keep the peace. John F. Barker, fine of $250 and $2500 bond. Wm. Mickle, fine of $250 and $2500 bond.

Placer Intelligence. We have a few days' later intelligence from the American River gold washings, from Yuba, and from Feather rivers. The news is unimportant. Many of the deposites of the Rio Americano have become nearly exhausted, but new discoveries every day occur, and since the floods have abated, the researches have in many instances proved flatteringly successful.

Constant accessions to the mining community are taking place, and many of the old washings are entirely occupied by new comers. The miners of the last year form nearly a distinct division of the laboring class, and invariably recede to the newer and more distant deposites before the advance of strangers. The best of feeling prevails, except in the matter of foreign encroachment, for our people are united in the determination to expel the vagrants of other nations from the mines, and the movement is a very general one we are informed. The roads through the country are filled with Chilenos and New Mexicans returning from the Placer. No violence has yet been employed to expel these people, and at the date of our last advices, (22d July) all was quiet throughout the gold region.

Very rich deposits have been found on the North Fork of the American river. At a place known as Smith's Bar, digging has been attended with great good fortune. There is a story of a Baltimorean, who but recently arrived in this country, having taken in one week upwards of $6000 in gold from one spot, and this unaided, and with common mining implements. The report is generally accredited in the North. The daily average per man, from the best authenticated accounts in our possession, can be safely set down at one ounce. There are many who do far better than this, while there are others who scarcely procure this sum.

The Mormons Island Mining Association has nearly completed the dam at that point. It is presumed that in three weeks they will turn the river from its bed. Shares in this work are now selling for $5000. At the junction of the Forks above this point is another association for a similar purpose, and great numbers are at work.

On the Yuba river, about 50 miles from its mouth, new washings have been recently discovered, where it is represented the miners are highly successful. On Feather River, also, discoveries are reported to have been made.

Although the excessively warm weather has set in, it is not accompanied by the amount of sickness apprehended. But very few cases are believed to exist in the Sacramento valley. It may be that the scourge of fever will be spared its citizens this season, as the winter inundations were not so severe as those of the preceding year. The heat is intense, notwithstanding.—At Sacramento city the mercury ranges about mid-day at the sweltering height of 115 degrees in the shade!

Provisions are plenty in the mines, and our informant states, without doubt correctly, that goods may be obtained in Sacramento city at San Francisco prices. Business in the former place is brisk, and improvement rapidly going on.—Town property, which three months ago was sold for four hundred, now readily commands from *ten to fifteen thousand dollars*.

By the arrival of gentlemen from the Stanislaus washings, we are furnished with the gratifying intelligence that work continues brisk on the San Joaquin tributaries, and is attended with more satisfactory results than was the spring mining. The general health of those in the mines remains good.

LARGE PIECE OF GOLD. We saw last week at the store of Messrs. Cross, Hopson & Co., the largest specimens of gold we have yet seen. It is an irregular shaped boulder, composed of gold and quartz, and measures 7 inches in length by an average thickness of 2 1-2 inches, and varies in width from 6 3-4 to 3 inches. About three fourths of its bulk is quartz, which we should think constitutes one quarter of its weight. The weight of the piece is 14 lbs. and 9 1-2 ounces Troy, which, at $16 the ounce, would give $2840 as its intrinsic value, were it all gold.—Deducting one quarter for the stone it contains, and its value is $2300. The specimen has been purchased of Don Francisco Leon of Mazatlan for $3560, and it is supposed to be intended for the cabinet of Queen Victoria. [Alta California.

A letter from San Francisco says—Carpenters wages, when we arrived here, were from $14 to $16 per day. Lumber $450 per M.—On the 15th inst, it fell to $350, and is now worth about that sum. So many carpenters have arrived, that their wages have fallen to $10 a $14 a day. Board is from $14 to $21 per week. You cannot get boarded for less than $14 at the poorest boarding houses.

THE NILE.

Blackwood's Magazine, in a Review of Werne's "Narrative of a Voyage up the Nile," furnishes the following description of some of the strange scenes passed through:

"We can conceive few things more exciting than such a voyage as Mr. Werne has accomplished and recorded. Starting from the outposts of civilization, he sailed into the very heart of Africa, up a stream whose upper waters then, for the first time, were furrowed by vessels larger than a savage's canoe—a stream of such gigantic proportions that its width, at a thousand miles from the sea, gave it the aspect of a lake rather than of a river. The brute creation were in proportion to the magnitude of the water course. The hippopotamus reared his huge snout above the surface, wallowed in the gullies that on either hand run down the stream; enormous crocodiles gaped along the shore; elephants played in herds upon the pastures; the tall giraffe stalked among the lofty palms; snakes thick as trees, lay coiled in the slimy swamps; and ant-hills, ten feet high, towered above the rushes. Along the thickly peopled banks, hordes of savages showed themselves, gazing in wonder at the strange ships, and making ambiguous gestures, variously construed by the adventurers as signs of friendship or hostility. Alternately sailing and towing, as the wind served or not; constantly in sight of natives, but rarely communicating with them; often cut off for days from land by interminable fields of tangled weeds, the expedition pursued its course through innumerable perils, guarded from most of them by the liquid rampart on which it floated. Lions looked hungry, and savages shook their spears, but neither shewed a disposition to swim and board the flotilla."

A WIFE IN TROUBLE.

"Pray tell me, my dear, what is the cause of those tears."

"Oh, such a disgrace!"

"What—what is it, my dear! Do not keep me in suspense."

"Why, I have opened one of your letters, supposing it addressed to myself. Certainly it looked more like Mrs. than Mr."

"Is that all! What harm can there be in a wife's opening her husband's letters?"

"No harm in the thing itself. But the contents! Such a disgrace!"

"What! has any one dared to write me a letter unfit to be read by my wife!"

"Oh, no. It is couched in the most chaste and gentlemanly language. But the contents! the contents!"

Here the wife buried her face in her handkerchief and commenced sobbing aloud, while the husband eagerly caught up the epistle that had been the means of nearly breaking his wife's heart. *It was a bill from the printer for nine years subscription!* [Sandy Hill Herald.

BEAUTIFUL SCENE. Night is upon the earth. Darkness rests in the valley and on the hill-top. But the moon rising and clearing away the clouds, dispels the gloom. As she rolls upward the stars gather around her. Come with me and look upon a scene of intensely exciting interest.

Enter this chamber softly—it is the sanctuary of innocence — the abode of love and peace. Bending beside a table, behold a maiden—a blooming girl of seventeen—on her knees.—Her cherry lips move, her graceful form is anxiously swaying to and fro. She is laboring under an excitement. The cool airs gush in upon her through the lattice. She is strengthened. Could we view a more interesting picture?

"Ah!"

Was that a word or a long drawn sigh! List again:—

"Ah!"

Can she be unconscious of our presence?—Her hand gropes upon the floor. Has she lost a jewel? Her dark eye in wild frenzy flashes. The sweet smile has vanished from her features. But lo! it returns in triumph. She speaks!

"Mary! Mary!—*I've killed that old bug at last!*"

BAD WRITING. There seems to be an impression that it is vulgar to write a good hand, and we have known some persons who could write capitally, take pains to disguise the accomplishment, in a miserable scrawl which was, occasionally a puzzle to themselves. We recommend the following observations of Niebuhr, the historian, to all such persons, and to correspondents generally. "A bad handwriting ought never to be forgiven; it is a shameful indolence; indeed sending a badly written letter to a fellow-creature, is as impudent an act as I know of. Can there be anything more unpleasant than to open a letter which at once shows that it requires long deciphering! Besides, the effect of the letter is gone if we must spell it. Strange, we carefully avoid troubling other people even with trifles, or to appear before them in dress which shows negligence or carelessness, and yet nothing is thought of giving the disagreeable trouble of reading a badly written letter. In England, good breeding requires writing well and legibly. Although many people may not have made a brilliant career by their fine handwriting, yet I know that not a few have spoiled theirs by a bad one. The most important petitions are frequently read with no favorable disposition, or entirely thrown aside, merely because they are written so badly."

A man who is very rich now was very poor when he was a boy. When asked how he got his riches he replied.—"My father taught me never to play till my work was finished, and never to spend money till I had earned it. If I had but one half hour's work to do in a day, I must do that the first thing, and in half an hour, and after I was allowed to play; and I could then play with much more pleasure than if I had the thought of an unfinished task before my mind. I early formed the habit of doing every thing in its time, and it soon became perfectly easy to do so. It is to this habit I owe my prosperity."

OHIO LUNATIC ASYLUM. The tenth annual report of the Ohio State Lunatic Asylum shows that the whole number of patients who have been admitted at that institution in thirteen years was 1210. Of these 602 were males and 568 females; 560 were single, 555 married, 63 widows and 23 widowers. In 622 cases the insanity arose from physical and 403 from moral causes, leaving 185 in which the predisposing cause was unknown. Among the most frightful sources of the visitation were ill health, 251; religions of all kinds, 94; puerperal, 83; intemperance, 66; epilepsy 64; domestic trouble, 59; constitution, 47; disappointed love, 41; loss of property, 31; disappointment, mortification, &c, 18; injuries of the head, 18; ill treatment, 15; anxiety and fatigue, 13; intense application, 13; and fear of want, 12—leaving 376 cases attributable to all other causes. [Commercial Advertiser.

THE WARS OF FRANCE.—In the course of the last five centuries, France has been engaged in wars, the aggregate duration of which amounts to 326 years!